



W.F. FRANCIS: ANAST.

DA  
20  
I6  
v.5

Ellen Luscombe—

1864—











George

Statharnas

Don

Sec

Icon

static

Draw

Society

Designed

1864

Drawn by

W. Francis

DA  
20  
I6  
v.5

## The Lam Anastatic Drawing Society.

---

THIS Society was established in the year 1859, at Lam, in the county of Stafford, for the purpose of collecting amateur drawings in pen and ink, from all parts of the kingdom, to be printed in an annual volume. The sketches are intended to illustrate the topography of Great Britain and Ireland, the churches, manor-houses, and monastic ruins of the land—with special preference for those subjects of which there exist few, if any, published engravings.

It is obvious that numerous as are the illustrated works on topography and architecture which yearly issue from the press, there are yet thousands of interesting subjects of which no print or engraving can be procured.

This Society's publications, therefore, if well supported, might prove of considerable value to the antiquarian and archaeologist, and usefully supplement the various architectural journals, &c. whose funds do not admit of profuse illustration.

For the sake of reference and appropriate classification, the sketches are arranged according to the respective dioceses in which the sketches are found; and it is thought probable that members will take a special interest in getting as many illustrations as possible of the remarkable and comparatively unknown features of their own particular neighbourhood, from year to year.

Five volumes have now been published, containing more than 200 sketches, principally of views in England, but comprehending also subjects from Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent.

The subscription is 10s. 6d. annually, for which each member receives the annual volume at Christmas. Those who contribute sketches which are accepted, will receive also 10 copies of each of their own drawings.

It is considered needless here to give any description of the mode of drawing in Anastatic ink. Any one who is desirous of a full and explicit account of the whole process, may obtain it, by post, from *Mr. Cowell, Anastatic Printer, Ipswich*, whose little pamphlet, (price 6d.), affords all the needful information.

At the request of several members of the society, foreign sketches are admitted, and will be appended at the end of the volume.

N.B. Members of the Society are requested to make the objects of the Society known among their friends who may be interested in such subjects. Non-subscribers' sketches will not be refused, if worthy of insertion.

All communications to be addressed to

REV. G. R. MACKARNES, Hon. Sec.

Lam Vicarage, Ashbourn, Derbyshire.

Dec. 1864.





# Members of the Nam Anastatic Drawing Society.

1864.

Acton, Mrs. Stackhouse, Acton Scott, Shrewsbury  
Ainsworth, Miss, Moss Bank, Bolton-le-Moors  
Allen, J. J., Esq., 20 Bedford Row, London  
Allen, Charles, Esq., 10 Norton, Tenby  
Allen, Rev. James, Castlemartin Vicarage, Pembroke  
Allen, Miss, Prees Vicarage, Shrewsbury

Barnes, Rev. J., Bentley, Ashbourn  
Barstow, Miss Flora, Garrow Hall, York  
Barton, A. Esq., Endsley, Pendlebury  
Barton, Miss, Stapleton Park, Pontefract  
Barton, R., Esq., Caldly Manor, Birkenhead  
Best, Henry, Esq., Būston  
Binney, Rev. J. E.  
Black, Rev. A. W., 11, Queen Ann Street, London  
Blunt, Mrs., Ashbourn Green Hall  
Boulthoe, Rev. R. M., Iver Grove, Uxbridge  
Bowles, Rev. S. J., Baltonsboro', Glastonbury  
Bowles Miss ditto  
Bree, Rev. W., Allesley Rectory, Coventry  
Brook, Mrs., Glendower, Tenby  
Burke, H. J., Esq., The Auburies, Sudbury  
Burrard, Lady, Walthamton, Lymington  
Burton, Miss Archer, Ehrenbreitstein  
Burton, Mrs., Taverham Rectory, Norwich

Capron, Miss, Southwick Hall, Oundle  
Child, S., Esq., Stallington Hall, Stone  
Church, Rev. C. M., Wells  
Cobbold, Rev. R., Brosely, Salop  
Coleridge, Right Hon. Sir J. T., Heath's Court, Ottery  
Cooke, Rev. H., Astley Rectory, Stourport  
Cooke, W. H., Esq., 42 Wimpole Street, London  
Corbet, Mrs., The Grove, Ashbourn  
Coodo, Miss Caroline, Polapit Tamar, Launceston  
Crossman, Miss, Friezewood, Kidgeway, Bristol

Day, Gerard, Esq., Horsford, Norwich  
Denman, Hon. Mrs.  
Dixon, John, Esq., Astle Hall, Congleton  
Douglas, Rev. Stair, Chichester  
Duncombe, Lady Harriet, Calwich, Ashbourn

Earle, Rev. J., Swainswick Rectory, Bath  
Edis, R. W., Esq., 129 Albany Street, Regent's Park, London  
Egerton, Rev. W., Whitechurch Rectory, Salop  
Errington, Rev. J. R., Ashbourn  
Evans, R. Esq., Nottingham  
Evans, Miss, Ellastone, Ashbourn  
Evans, Miss, Shipton Rectory  
Evans, Miss, Stockton Rectory, Tenbury  
Eyton, Rev. R. W.

Feilden, Rev. H. J., Langley, Derby  
Ffolliott, Miss Adeline, Wishaw Rectory, Birmingham  
Fox, George, Esq., Hamfield, Keynsham  
Francis, Rev. W. F., Saxham, Bury S. Edmund's  
Frank, R., Esq., Ashbourn Hall  
Fraser, Rev. W. D. D., Alton, Cheadle  
Furnston, Rev. E., Ellesmere

Geoghegan, Arthur G., Esq., Londonderry  
Goodman, T. W., Esq., 27 King William Street, Strand  
Goodwin, Mrs., Hinchley Wood, Ashbourn  
Gore-Langton, The Lady Anna, Newton Park, Bristol  
Grazebrook, G., Esq., Liverpool

Hadow, Miss, Streatly, Dunstable  
Hall, R., Esq., Corston, Bath  
Hardy, C. S., Esq., Chilham, Kent  
Harland, Rev. E., Colwich Vicarage  
Harrison, John, Esq., Snelston Hall, Ashbourn  
Haverfield, Rev. W., Headington, Oxford  
Heathcote, Lady, Hursley Park, Winchester  
Henry, Mrs. David, Forty Hill, Enfield  
Heywood, Mrs. Percival, Doveleys, Ashbourn  
Heywood, Sir Benjamin, Bart., Claremont  
Heywood, Mrs., Hope End  
Hodgson, Cecil, Esq., Oxford and Cambridge Club, London  
Holland, Hon. Mrs. F., Malvern  
Hope, A. J., Beresford, Esq., Connaught Place, London  
Hope, Miss P. J., Wardie Lodge, Edinburgh  
Hunt G. Ward Esq. M P Wadonhoe Oundle  
Hunt Miss 5 Rutland Gate London  
Hussey Hon Mrs 53 Grosvenor Street London  
Hughes, Hon. Miss, Bute House, South Audley St., London  
Hutchinson, Rev. W., Hanford, Stoke-upon-Trent

Irvine, Major, Killadease, Co. Fermanagh  
Jackson, Rev. J. E., Leigh Delamere, Chippenham  
James, Sir Kingston, Army and Navy Club, London  
Jebb, Miss, The Lythe, Ellesmere  
Jervis, Lady, Bathaston  
Jewitt, Llewellyn, Esq., F.S.A., Derby  
Jones, Rev. T. J., Ashbourn

Kennedy, Miss, The Schools, Shrewsbury  
Kent, Mrs. W. C., Whitechurch, Salop  
Kinnersley, Mrs., Clough Hall, Newcastle  
Knatchbull, Lady, Merham-le-Hatch, Ashford

Lonsdale, Miss, The Castle, Eccleshall  
Lowndes, Layton, Esq., Lashly Hall, Bridgenorth  
Lucas, J. P., Esq., Midleton, Yorecove  
Lukis, Rev. W. C., Wath Rectory, Ripon  
Luscombe, Mrs., Old Lakenham, Norwich  
Lynam, C. Esq., Stoke-upon-Trent

Macaulay, Mrs., Hodnet Rectory, Market Drayton  
Mackarness, Rev. G. R., Ham Vicarage, Ashbourn  
Mackarness, Rev. J. F., Honiton, Devonshire  
Majendia, Miss, Barnwell Rectory, Oundle  
Mayer, Rev. G. S., Twickenham  
Meynell, F., Esq., Brent Moor House, Ivy Bridge, Devon  
Meynell, Mrs., Meynell Langley Hall, Derby  
Meynell, Rev. H., Fauls, Prees, Shrewsbury  
Mills, Hon. Mrs., Stutton Rectory, Ipswich  
Milner, Mrs. W., Landford Lodge, Salisbury  
Montgomery, Lieut.-Col., Newtonards, Ireland  
Moore, Mrs.  
Morres, H. R., Esq., Chapel Green, Wokingham  
Musgrave, Lady, Tourin, Cappelquin, Waterford  
Mylio, Robert, Esq., 21, Whitehall Place, Westminster

Nash, Mrs.

Nesbitt, A. Esq., Kidbrook Park, East Grinstead

Newdigate, Rev. C., West Hallam, Derby

Norcliffe, Rev. C. B., Langton Hall, Maiton

Oddie, J. W. Esq., Wadham College, Oxford

Otter, Ven. Archdeacon, Cowfield, Horsham

Owen, Mrs. T. E., Dover Court, Southsea, Hants

Parkin, Mr., Ashbourn

Penruddocke, Miss, C. Fyfield Manor House, Wiltshire

Petit, Rev. J. L., Lichfield

Plowden, C. C., Esq., Jun., 15 York Street, Portman Square

Popham, Mrs., Chilton Rectory, Hungerford

Pritchard, Mrs. J., Brosley, Salop

Puckle, Rev. J., S. Mary's, Dover

Reddall, Miss, Park Hill, Congleton

Roberts, Mrs., Farcham, Hants

Roscoe, Miss L., Knutsford

Russell, J. Watts, Esq., Ilam Hall, Ashbourn

Russell, J. D. Watts, Esq., Biggin, Oundle

Rutter, Mrs., Coton House, Wolverhampton

Sabine, Rev. J. E., Portsmouth

Sandford, Sandford Wills, Esq., Compton Castle, Castle Cary

Sandford, Rev. H., Council Office, London

Sawle, Mrs. J. G. Trewiddle Ho, St. Austell

Scott, G. G., Esq., 20 Spring Gardens, London

Selwyn, Rev. Professor, Ely

Shirley, Evelyn, Esq., M.P., Easington Park

Skrine, H., Esq., Warleigh, Bath

Smith, Rev. Anderton, Bath

Spencer, Rev. C. C., Benefield Rectory, Oundle

Sterling, Miss J. M.

Stratford, Mr. J. N., Worcester

Sutcliffe, Mrs., Kcele Parsonage, Newcastle

Swanwick, J. P., Esq., Over, Middlewick

Swindell, Mr. Samuel Blore, Ashbourn

Tayleur, Miss Harriet, Buntingsdale, Market Drayton

Temple, Miss, Garth-myl-issa, Shrewsbury

Traford, Guy, Esq., Wigmore Hall, Herefordshire

Tyrer, Mrs.

Tyrer, R. Jun. Esq.

Tyrell, Mrs. Ann, Ilfracombe

Vaughan, Miss, Hinton, Salop

Walker, J. Severn, Esq., Worcester

Ward, The Lady, Himley

Wart, Miss F., Winsham Vicarage, Chard

Whitty, Capt. J. S., Lakelands, Dundrum, Co. Dublin

Wilbraham, Rev. C. P., Audley, Newcastle, Staffordshire

Willington, Rev. H., Ilam, Ashbourn

Windsor, The Baroness, 53 Grosvenor Street, London

Winnington, Sir Thos., Bart., M.P., Stanford Court

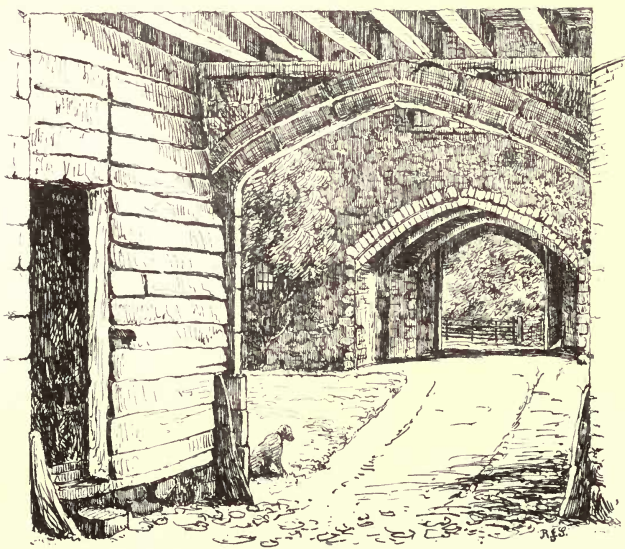
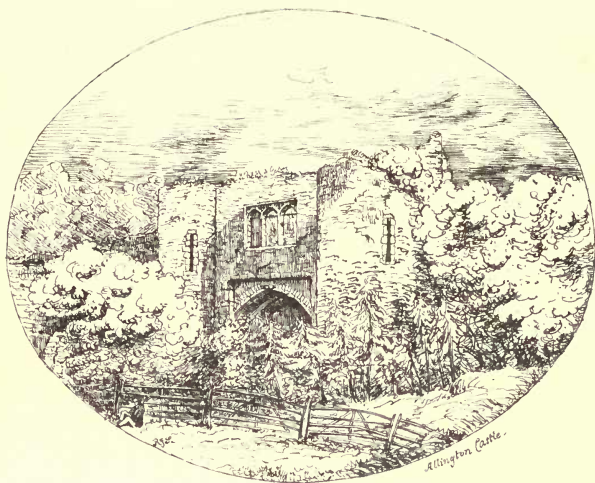
Winwood, Rev. H. H., Bath

Withers, J., Esq., 51 Doughty Street, London

Woodward, Miss, Arley Cottage, Bewdley







Allington Castle, Kent. (*Rev. R. J. Simpson.*) Allington castle is an extensive and very picturesque ruin on the left bank of the Medway, about a mile and a half to the north of Maidstone. The walls form a long parallelogram, with circular towers at intervals. Within, the castle is divided into two courts—in the north court is the principal gateway, flanked by towers. This castle was of note even in Saxon times, and was called the Castle of Medway. It was razed to the ground by the Danes, and rebuilt, after the Conquest, by Earl Warren. Sir Thos. Wyatt spent his leisure time here, and the castle was much enlarged and improved during his lifetime, and that of his son.









WESTON CHURCH AND LICM-GATE, MIDDLESEX.

(J. DRAYTON WYATT, DELT)

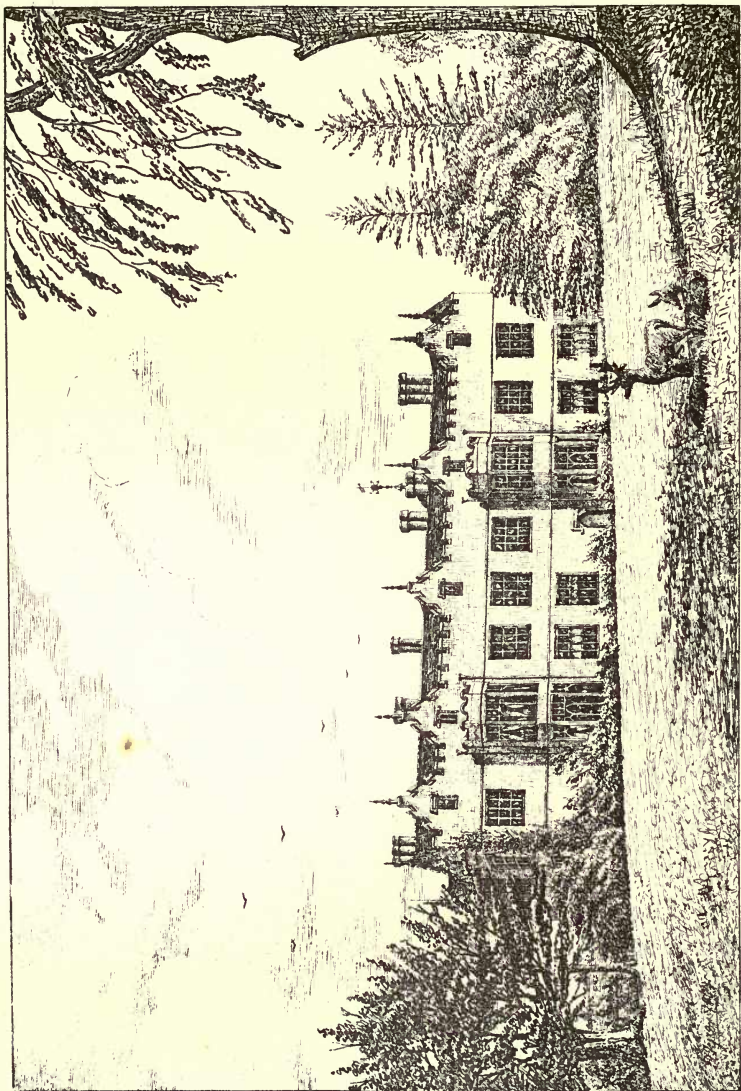


Church and Lych-gate, at Heston, Middlesex. (*J. Drayton Wyatt, Esq.*) The ecclesiology of Middlesex, as a whole, is not very interesting, but at Heston and in the neighbourhood will be found churches well worthy of the antiquarian's visit. The church at West Drayton is tolerably well known, and Harmondsworth is famous for its Norman doorway, as well as for the ancient barn which has been illustrated in a former volume of this work (1862). The next village is Heston, about midway between Hounslow and the Southall Station of the Great Western Railway. The most interesting part of the church is, perhaps, its tower, which is of very bold proportions, and good detail. At its west end is a curious timber open porch—a feature which may be observed elsewhere in this locality. But a still more interesting object is the lych-gate by which it is approached, and which, though simple, and bearing evidence of considerable alterations from its original construction, still serves as an excellent model. These resting-places for the bearers of a corpse, before interment, are comparatively rare, especially of wood, in their original state. Well-known examples are at Beckenham, Kent, and Garsington, Oxfordshire. They are more common in the West of England, but there the material is chiefly stone. It is to be hoped that Heston church may not be injured by the restoration, at present contemplated.









CHEQUERS COURT.

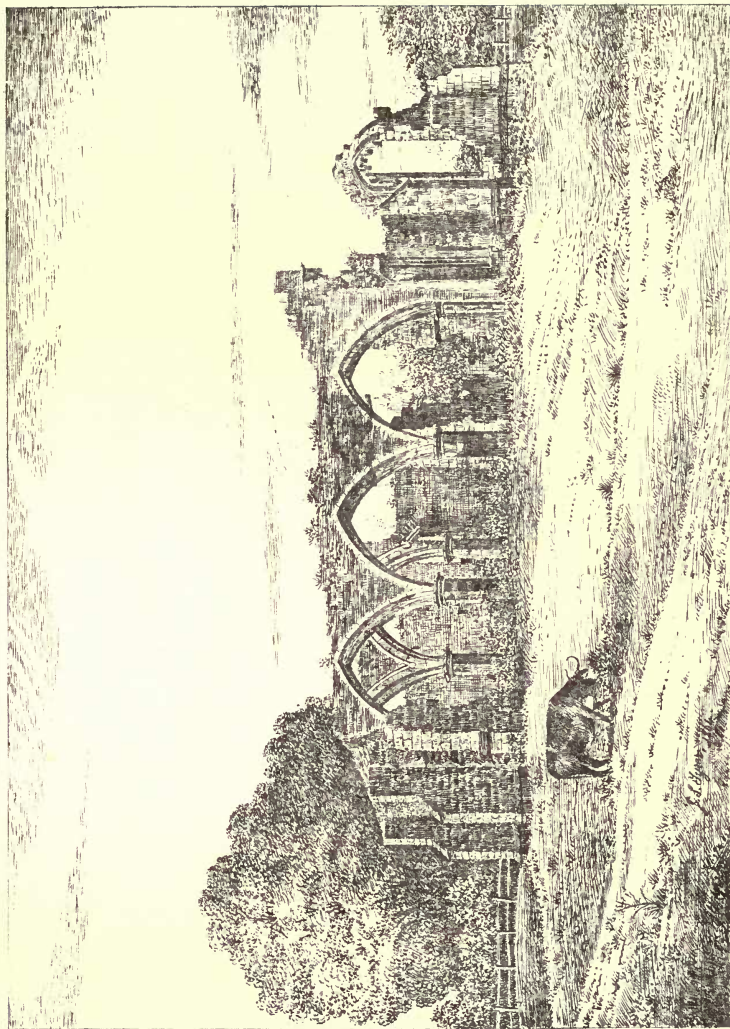
*Chequers Court, Bucks. (R. Tyrer, Esq.)* Chequers Court, the residence of Lady Anne Frankland Russell, is picturesquely situated about half a mile from the parish church of Ellesborough, it is supposed to have been erected by the Hawtree family, former proprietors, about the year 1326, and repaired about 1566; modernized by Sir Robert G. Russell, and still more recently improved by its present possessor. Near the north-west angle of the building is preserved with great care the decaying trunk of an elm of enormous size, said to have been planted by King Stephen. There is a good collection of portraits and other pictures. Among the principal of these may be mentioned, portraits of Oliver Cromwell, whole length, in full armour, and his two sons, and four daughters, a  $\frac{3}{4}$  length of Hampden, one of the Protector when a child, and a picture of King Charles II after the battle of Worcester meeting with Lord Worcester and Colonel Gunter.

The library is 87 feet long, with mullioned windows, and contains some curious relics of the Protector and his family. A sequestered spot in the grounds, at the foot of the Chilterns, is called Velvet Lawn, from the soft texture of the mossy turf. Eastward of Velvet Lawn, on the brow of a hill, is a camp, formerly ascribed to Cunobline (the Cymbeline of Shakespeare). Coins of this prince have been found there. The camp is in the form of a parallelogram, 55 yards by 35, and is surrounded by a ditch, now about 7 feet deep, and 18 wide. It is supposed to have been the scene of that action between the sons of Cunobline, and the Roman General, Aulus Plantius, in which one of the British princes, named Togodumnus, was slain. The adjoining village of Kimble, takes its name from the ancient King, Cunobline. The parish church, the tower and west end of which are Norman, stands on a hill more than 400 feet above the level of the sea.









*Summington Chapel, Buckinghamshire.*

Quarrington Chapel. (*R. Tyrer, Esq.*) This chapel, dedicated to S. Peter, is in the Vale of Aylesbury, about a mile and a half from that town. It appears to have been founded as early as the 12th century, certainly not later than the 13th, although the greater part of the building now remaining must be the work of the 14th century.

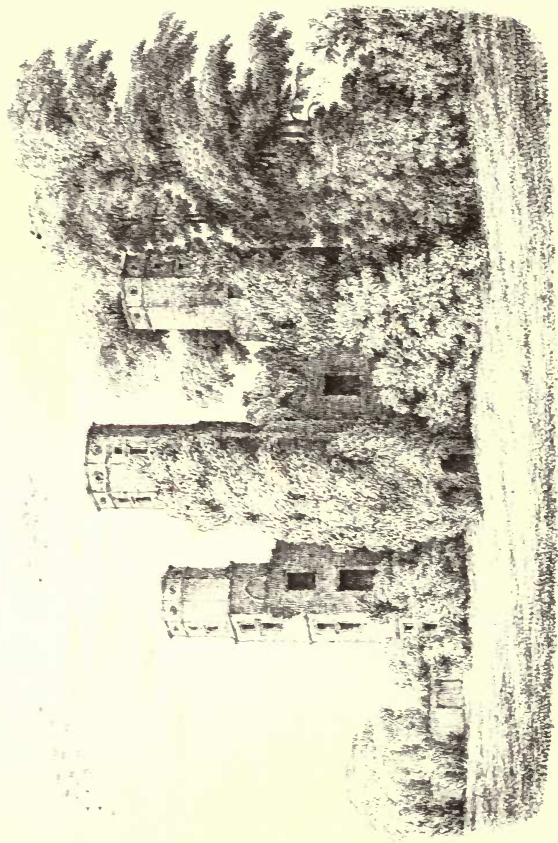
Here was the seat of the Lee family. The great Sir Henry Lee, K.G., built a mansion here, in which he entertained Queen Elizabeth and her court for two days, in August, 1592. It stood on the south side of the church, and was pulled down in the early part of the last century; not a vestige now remains, although the site may be traced by the moat, which surrounds it. The chapel does not appear to have been regularly used for public worship since 1720, but occasional services have been performed long after this date—a marriage was solemnised as late as December 22, 1746, and burials have taken place within the last 50 years.

In the year 1817 the roof was almost entire, and the chancel then contained three beautiful monuments, all of which have disappeared. One of these was to Sir Henry Lee, in the blazoned armour of a Knight of the Garter, the second to his father, Sir Anthony Lee, and his Lady, Margaret, and the third to Anna Vavasour, Sir H. Lee's Dulcinda—it is said that the arms and legs of the monuments have been used as props for pigstyes!









— Remains of Wothorpe Manor House —  
— near Stamford Lincolnshire —

Wothorpe Manor House, Northamptonshire. (*Capt. Whitty*). These ruins are all that remains of an old Manor House, erected by Thomas, first Earl of Exeter. They stand about a mile distant from the magnificent family residence, Burghley House, so celebrated for its external grandeur, and internal embellishments, as well as for its collection of paintings and other works of art.

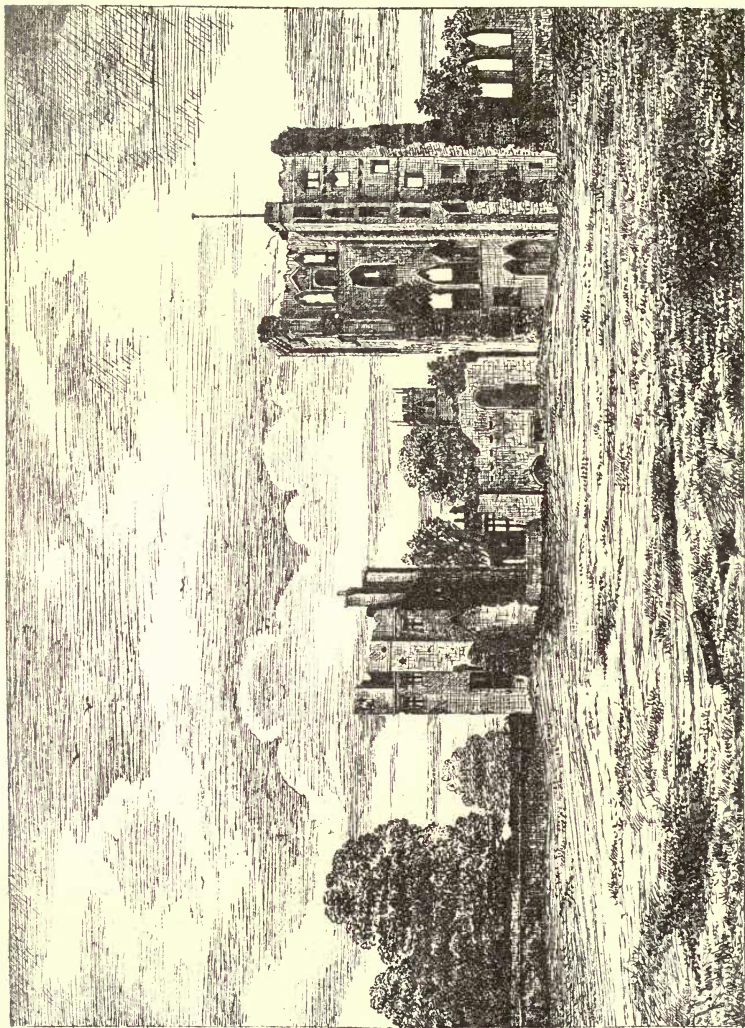
The Manor House is supposed to have been used by the nobleman who erected it, as an occasional lodge, to which (according to Fuller who wrote an account of Burleigh) "he used to retire, as he pleasantly said, out of the dust, while his great house of Burleigh was a sweeping."

The ruins have a singular appearance at the present day, and there is little to indicate the former extent of the building, or to show how the other portions, which have disappeared, were connected with the curious existing group of towers represented in the accompanying sketch.









ABBAY CASTLE, LEICESTERSHIRE.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch Castle. (*J. S. Tyrer, Esq.*) This ancient structure, noted as one of the principal scenes of Sir Walter Scott's "*Ivanhoe*," originally belonged to Alan de la Zouch. It afterwards became the property of Lord Hastings, who was beheaded in the reign of Richard III; from him it descended to the Earl of Huntingdon, in whose family it still remains. Here King James I was entertained for several days.

The building was garrisoned by the army of Charles I, and was besieged by the Parliamentarians, who destroyed the greater portion of it. The extensive ruins, however, suffice to shew its original strength and importance. It lies on the borders of Leicestershire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire, not far from Burton-on-Trent.









Okeover Church:

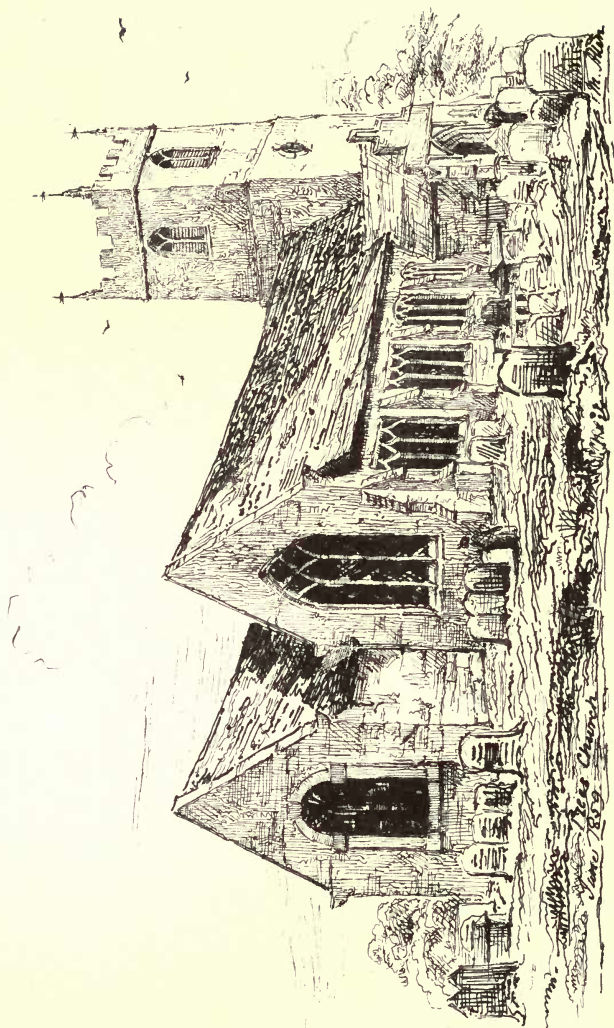
Interior of Okeover Church, Staffordshire. (*Rev. W. F. Francis*). "Dove beginning to enlarge his banks," (says old Erdeswick in the year 1595) "passeth on to Okeover, where is a fair old house, and a park, and a goodly demesne, of which a gentleman of the name of Oker (Okeover) hath the present possession, as descending to him from his ancestors of the same surname, which have continued ever since the Conquest." Close to this ancient house stood then, as it now stands, the little Church, of which the restored interior is represented in this sketch. This beautiful restoration was effected in 1857—8, by Mr. Scott, at the sole expense of the present possessor, H. C. Okeover, Esq. The richly carved screen and other fittings belong of course to this period, but the shell of the church—tower and nave, as also the tracery of most of the windows, (which are filled with stained glass) remain substantially the same as in the ancient structure. There are no records of its foundation, but it clearly is as old as the end of the 14th century, and some fine remaining glass of that period has been worked ingeniously, by Hardman, into the modern window. The tower is of later date. The living is a Donative, in the gift of the Squire. The view of this church given in Plot's Staffordshire can hardly be depended upon as anything but a fanciful representation.

In that curious literary fragment, Dr. Samuel Johnson's "Diary of a Journey into North Wales, in the year 1774," the following entry occurs: "July 14, 1774. At dinner at Oakover; too deaf to hear, or much converse. Mrs. Gell. The chapel at Oakover. The wood of the pews grossly painted. I could not read the epitaph. Would learn the old hands." The worthy lexicographer would no doubt rejoice to see the present condition of this interesting little church. There is a curious endowment for an organist and choir for this church, left by Rowland Okeover, Esq., in 1727.









St. Peter's Church  
New York City  
1859

**Prees Church, Salop.** (*Miss Allen.*) In a picturesque district of Shropshire, on an outlying spur of lias, and not far from the wooded heights of Hawkstone, stands the old church of Prees, which is not without its associations of interest. Here the Non-conformist Philip Henry (father to Matthew Henry the Commentator) was set apart for the ministry, in the troublous times of the Commonwealth, Sept. 16, 1657. Amongst its vicars it numbers Dr. Fleetwood, in the reign of Charles I, who was afterwards Bishop of Worcester, and in the reign of Queen Anne, Dr. Chandler, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield. The Venerable Archdeacon Allen is the present vicar. The church, with the exception of the east end and the tower, which was rebuilt in 1758, appears to be of the 14th century. This year the east end has been thoroughly restored, and the interior of the church greatly improved. The present sketch, although architecturally uninteresting, may serve to recall to many the memory of this church, as it existed before its recent renovation.









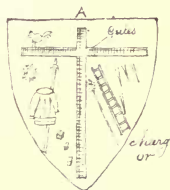
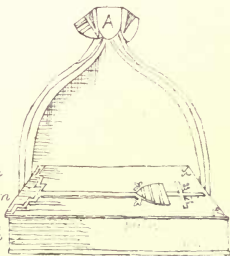
South-East View: 1863.



"Here is little of Antiquity except this monument adjoining to the wall of the Seat of M<sup>r</sup> Brewster of Burton, without Inscription - on the top only are seen y<sup>e</sup> coats following, and the Device marked A."



"In the window is seen these Arms appearing in metal from y<sup>e</sup> on the monument where, bearing is argent and Gules, the same with Martin of y<sup>e</sup> West, seen in the Temple Church London."



Fac-similes from  
the  
Dineley MS:  
c. 1633.

*S. Mary's Church, Eardesland, Herefordshire. (J. S. Walker, Esq.)* The village of Eardesland, five miles from Leominster, is of considerable size, and contains several interesting half-timbered houses. The church consists of chancel, sacristy, nave, south porch, and west tower. The fabric of the nave is late Norman. Its great length arises from the fact of the chancel having once been included within the present nave, as is proved by the discovery of the remains of an east window on each side of the chancel arch. The nave also appears to have originally extended some eight feet farther westward, than it does now, and to have been shortened when the fifteenth-century tower (represented in the Dinely sketch) was erected. This was demolished, and the present plain structure erected in 1760. The chancel is good Decorated work, with a sacristy on the north side, of the same date. The monument represented in the Dinely M.S. is on the south side of the nave. The bowl of the ancient font now stands in a cottager's garden.

This church has fallen into a miserably dilapidated state, but a thorough restoration is now in progress.

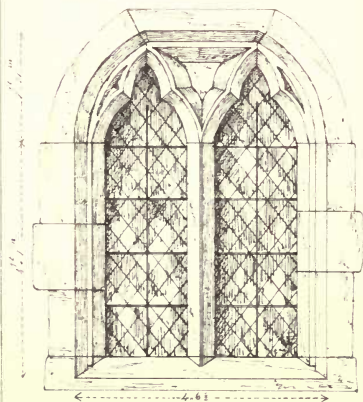




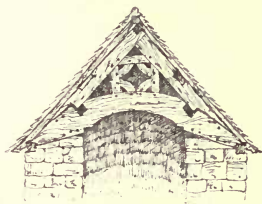




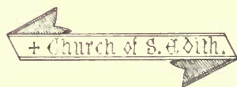
South-East View \*



Window South of Chancel \*



Porch Gable \*



S. Edith's Church, Eaton-under-Haywood, Shropshire. (*J. P. Walker, Esq.*). This church is situated in a secluded spot not far from Church-Stretton. It consists of chancel, nave, south porch, and tower, the latter, in its rather unusual position, south-east of the nave, adding much to the picturesque appearance of the building. Traces of Norman work occur in the nave, as well as in the massive tower. The rest of the church is, for the most part, Decorated, and even late Perpendicular has found its way into the tracery of the windows.

Curious illustrations occur in this churchyard of the bad taste and ignorance which so often characterized the inscriptions on tombstones during the last century. A gravestone tells us that "Here lieth the Remains of 6 Childering, the of springs of George and Anne Harris—

Six lovely children  
In their bloom  
Where hurried swiftly to the tumb  
Their Soles do rest in heaven A Bove  
A long with Jesus whome they loved"!

Thomas Corfield is recorded to be "the author and Sole cause of mending the roads in his (bad) very bad neighbour-wood" (1781).









Stanford old Church, taken down in 1768.  
(copied from an old drawing.)



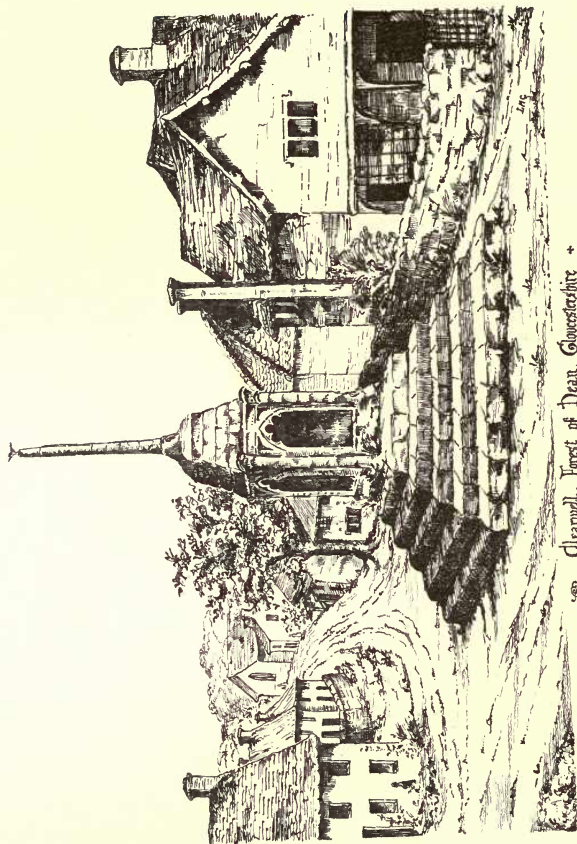
Stanford Court, Worcestershire. The seat of Sir Thos. Winnington, Bt.

Stanford Court, Worcestershire. (*Communicated by Sir T. Winnington*). This house, the residence of the Winningtons, is picturesquely situated in the valley of the Teme, on the borders of Herefordshire and Worcestershire. The chimneys are of the date of Henry VIII, but, as a whole, the interior is more interesting than the exterior. There is a library with panel paintings of the time of Elizabeth. The old church was taken down in 1768, and a new one built on a different site. It is modern Gothic, with a lofty tower. It was only a few months ago that the drawing, copied in this sketch, was discovered. It is dated 1766. Otherwise no memorial of the old Parish Church had been preserved, except the account of the ancient painted glass in Nash's Worcestershire. It appears from this simple outline drawing to have been a Norman Church, altered probably in King William or Queen Anne's reign.









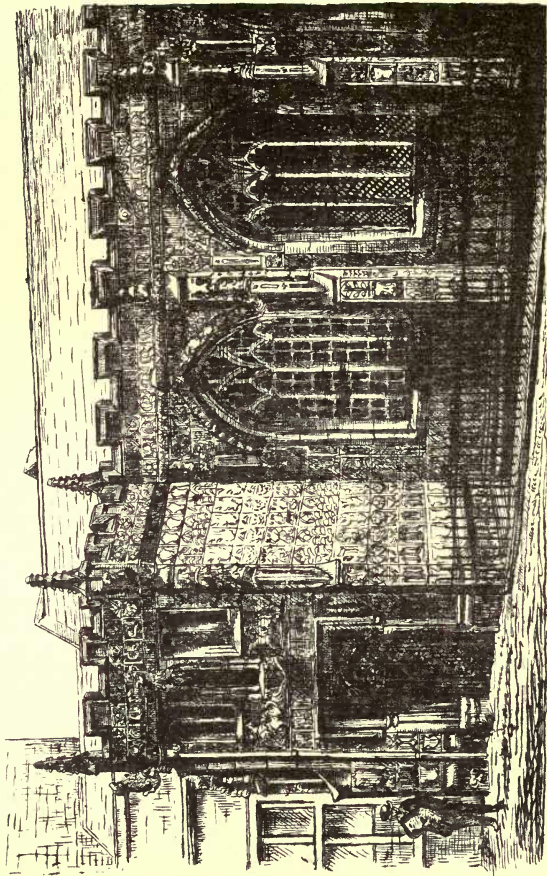
380 Glanville, Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire +

Village Cross at Clearwell, Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire. (*Miss Crossman*). Clearwell, or Clowerwall, anciently called Wellington, is described, in Rudge's History of the County of Gloucester, as a hamlet in the parish of Newland, or Nova Terra—a parish in the Forest of Dean containing ten thousand acres, and having a circumference of thirty miles. It is now the property of the Wyndham family, and the Countess Dowager of Dunraven is building a church in the village. A considerable portion of this ancient forest belongs to the Crown. The whole district is rich in objects of interest. There is another cross of similar form to that represented in the annexed sketch, at Lydney, seven miles distant.









C.C.

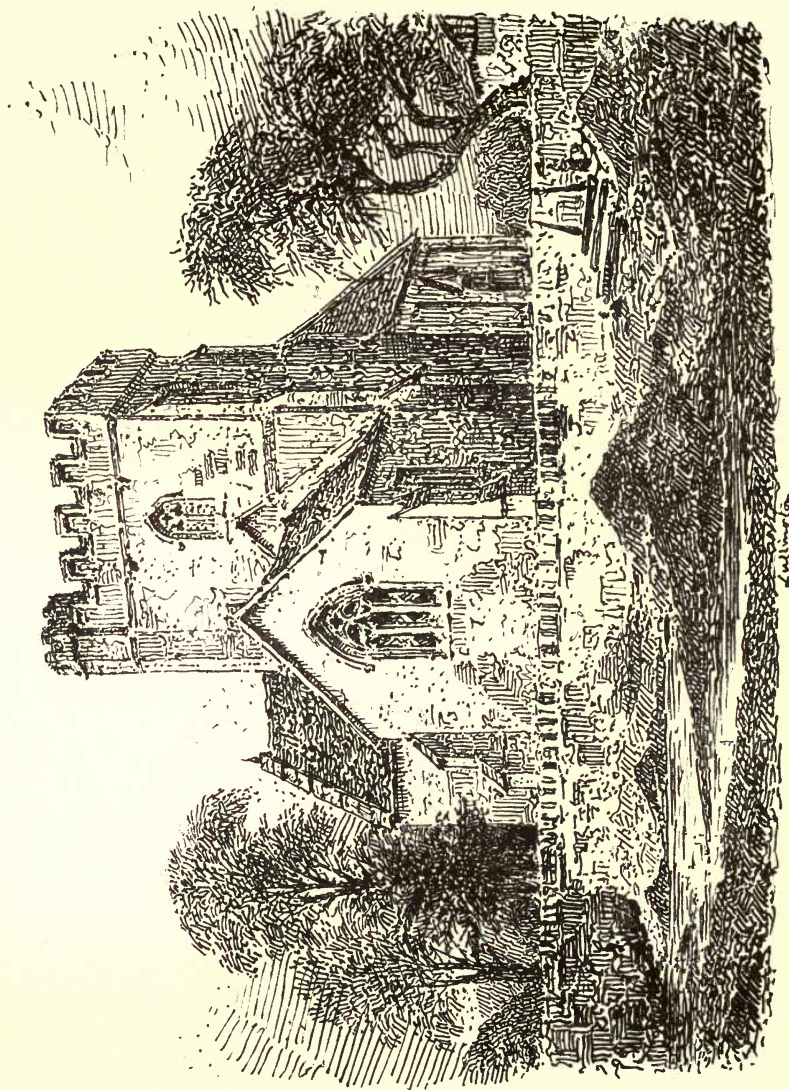
Porch on the South side of the Church  
of  
St Mary Magdalen  
Launceston Cornwall .

Porch of S. Mary Magdalene's Church, Launceston. (*Miss Coode*). This church is entirely constructed of granite, and was erected in 1524, by Sir Henry Trecarrel, of Trecarrel. The whole structure is panelled, and the panels are filled with armorial achievements, flowers, and other emblems. A number of shields encircle the edifice, they are embossed with letters, which together form an invocation to the Saint, and an apostrophe on the sacredness of the locality. The south porch is remarkable for its beauty.









Lullington Church, Somersetshire. (*Rev. J. L. Petit*). This sketch was taken some fifteen years ago, and represents the church, as it then was, containing Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular work. The north door of the nave, then stopped up, is Norman, very rich, and above it, in a niche, is a sitting figure with a nimbus. The font also is Norman, and enriched with interesting arches. It is cylindrical, and round it is the inscription:

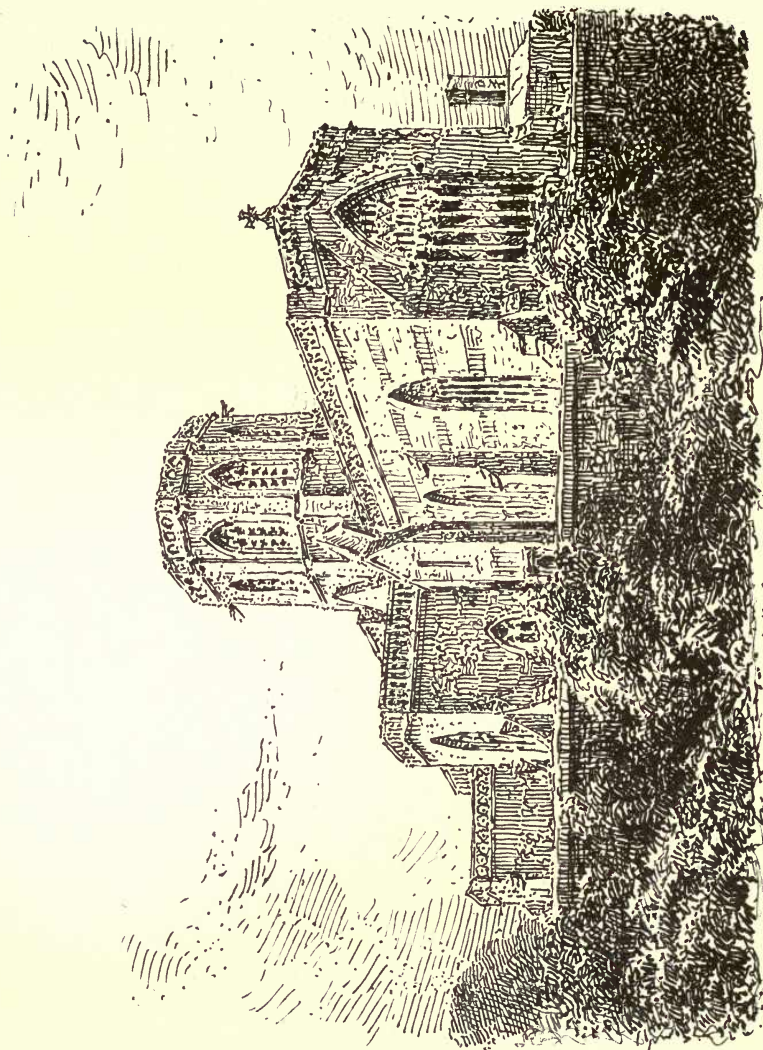
“Hoc fontis sacro pereunt delicta lavacro.”

This church is not far from the town of Frome.









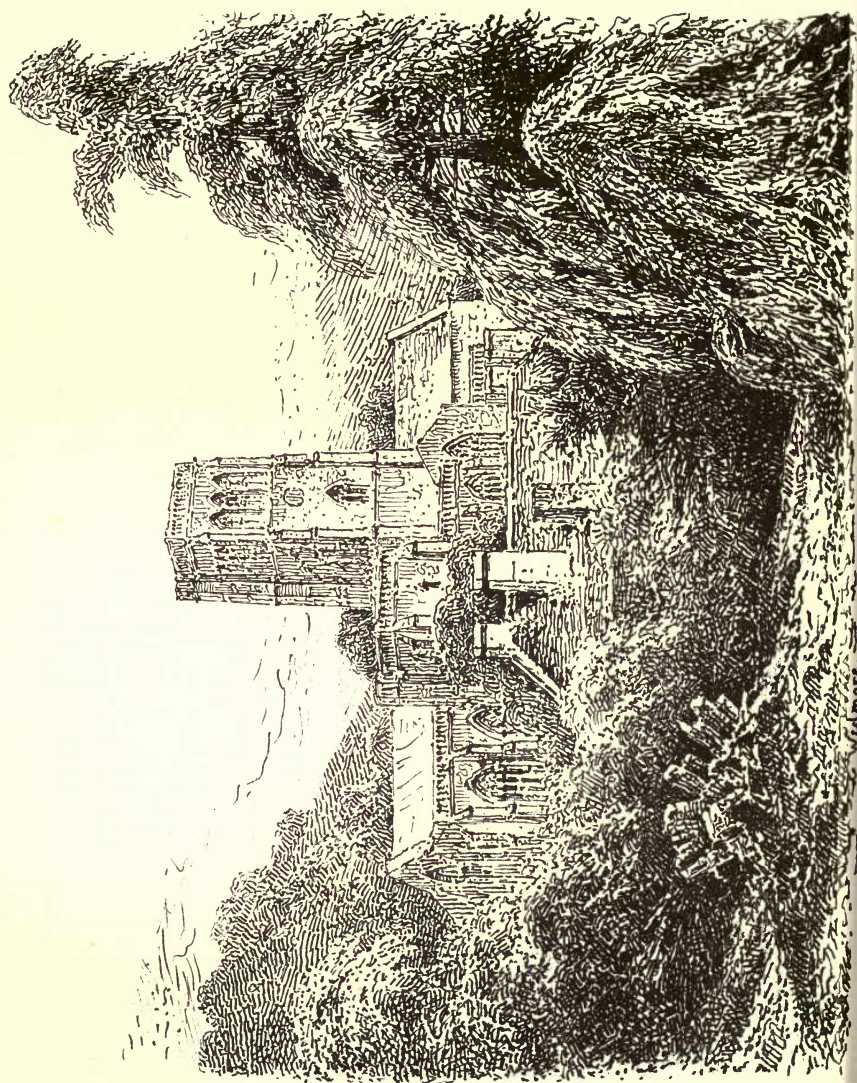
North Curry

North Curry Church, Somersetshire. (*Rev. J. L. Petit*). North Curry is a few miles east of Taunton. The church, though its general aspect is Perpendicular, has some Decorated work—for instance, the central octagonal tower. The chancel is said to have been in great part rebuilt about 40 years ago; if so, it is well done, and probably an exact reproduction—the original parapets, window jambs, and tracery being preserved and replaced. The church contains several monumental effigies.







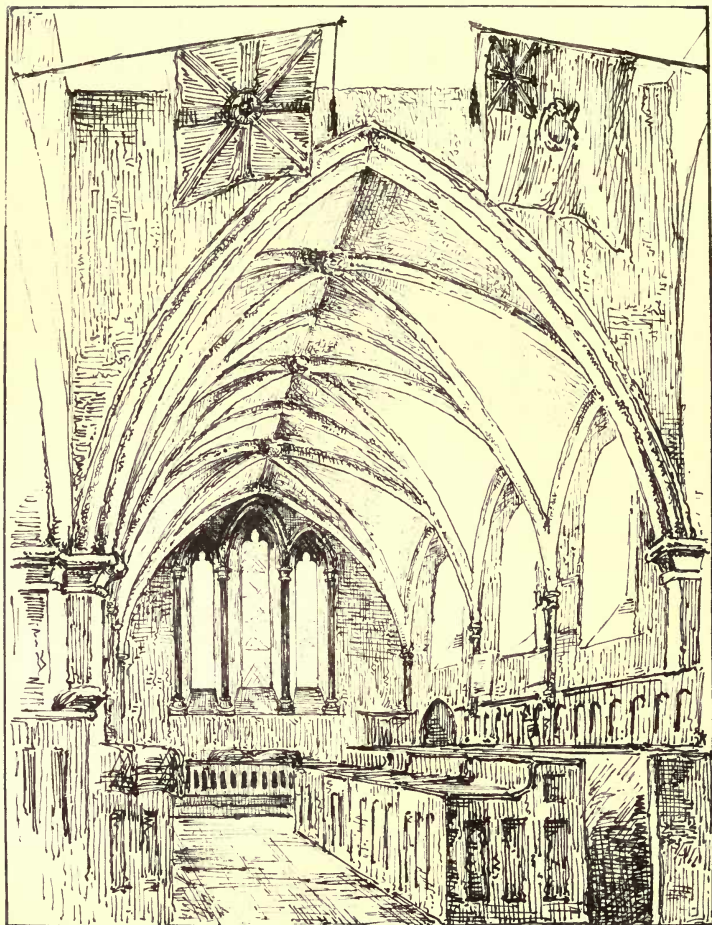


Wedmore Church, Somersetshire. (*Rev. J. L. Petit*). This church, dedicated to S. Mary, is in the Deanery of Axbridge, and the Archdeaconry of Wells, 7 or 8 miles east of that cathedral city. Its general character is Perpendicular, to which style belongs the fine central tower, and a large south porch of sufficient height to affect the general outline. The arches under the tower are of an earlier date, and there is an Early English doorway in the south porch. There is also some Decorated work, especially a very curious window of two lights in a south aisle or chapel to the chancel.







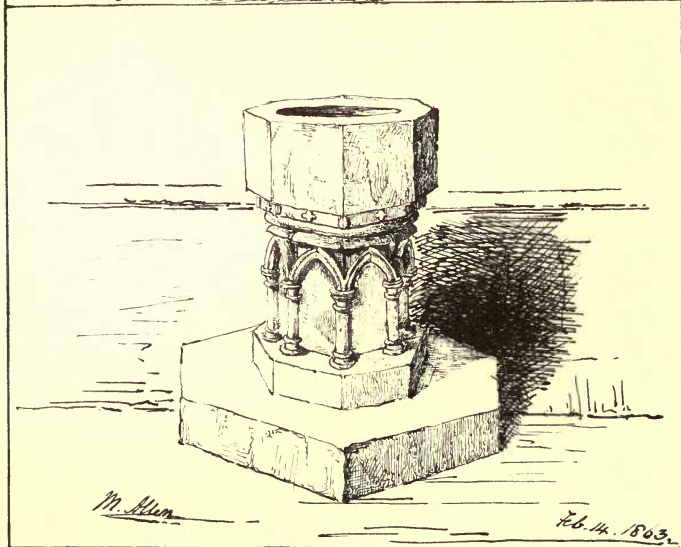


CHANCEL OF THE GARRISON CHAPEL, PORTSMOUTH.





EXTERIOR OF THE GARRISON CHAPEL



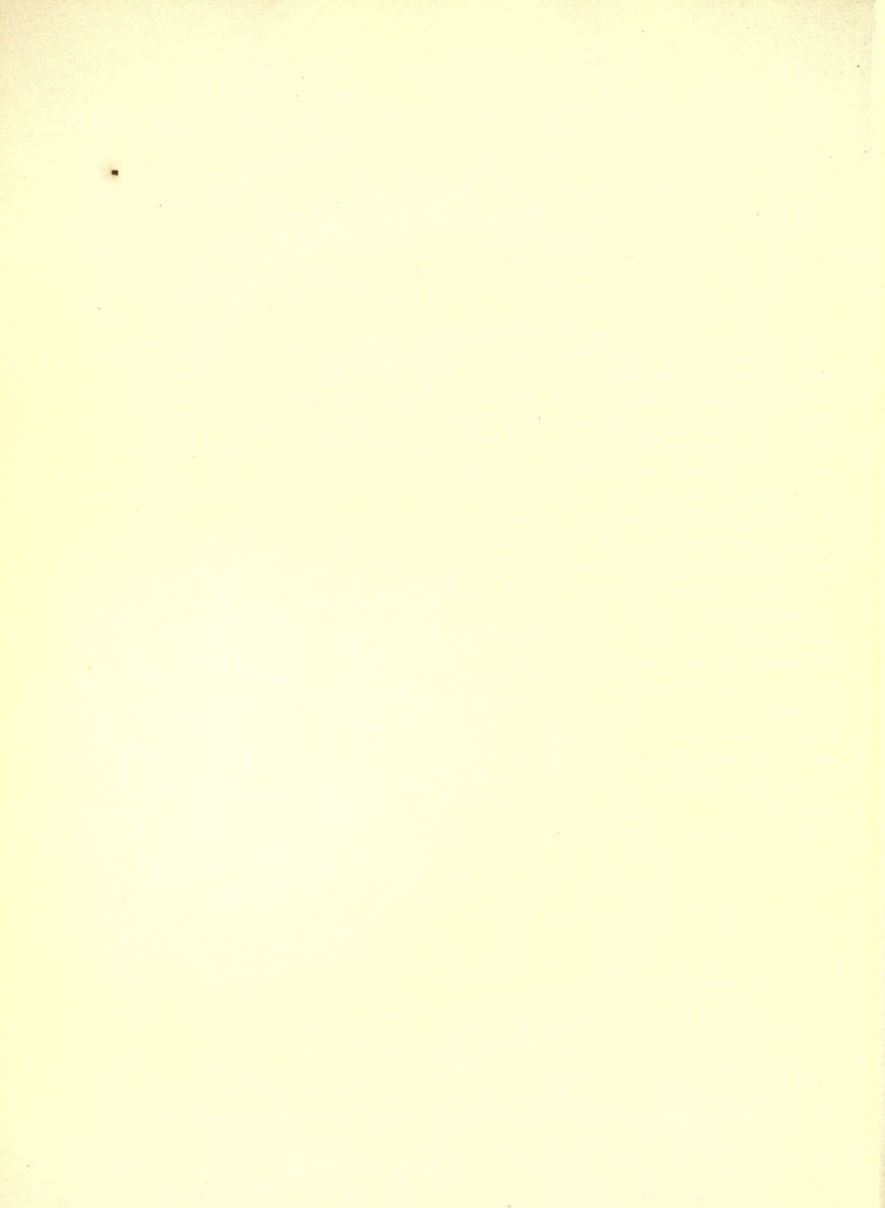
FONT IN THE GARRISON CHAPEL

*The Garrison Chapel, Portsmouth. (Miss Allen).* It appears from White's History of Hants, that "the only monastic institution at Portsmouth was God's House Hospital, dedicated to S.S. John Baptist and Nicholas. Founded by Peter de la Roche, Bishop of Winton, 1220, valued at £33 19s. 3d., and called the Hospital of S. Nicholas. It had lay brothers, and in the time of Edward III, one of the Priests assumed the title of Prior. Speed calls it a college, and perhaps youths were instructed by the Priests, who performed divine service daily in this chapel, and were allowed to ring two bells as heavy as those of the Parish Church. At the dissolution, the Hospital and its chapel became vested in the Crown."

So much for the early history of this building, which is now the garrison chapel of Portsmouth, and boasts an older origin than almost any other garrison chapel in England.

Mr. Street has proposed plans for a complete restoration, and writes thus: "The building is one of extreme architectural value and interest—it is a work of mediæval art, having been built probably since A.D. 1200. The chancel is groined throughout. The groining is very fine, still retaining its old corbels and groining shafts un mutilated. The east window is a fine triplet with rich mouldings, and internal marble shafts. In the nave the only antient portions are the columns and arches, of bold and simple design, and of the same age as the chancel. The exterior of the Chapel has been so much mutilated and modernized, that scarcely any original feature now remains. The roofs have been lowered to a flat pitch, and the windows have been destroyed, so that its appearance is unsightly in the extreme, and a disgrace to the conspicuous site on which it stands."

The proposed restoration will be complete.









*Luara Abbey.*

**Ruins of Quarr Abbey, near Hyde, Isle of Wight.** (*J. P. Swanwick, Esq.*). The Isle of Wight does not abound in antiquities. There are few, if any, traces of Roman or Saxon warfare—and the ecclesiastical antiquities are not numerous. Conventual establishments indeed existed, but none of large size, except Quarr abbey, the few remaining fragments of which are represented in this sketch. The view is taken looking north, and in the extreme distance is seen the coast of Hampshire, with the channel between.

This abbey was founded by the Earl of Devon, in 1132, and dedicated to the B. Virgin Mary. The monks were of the Cistercian order, and met with the fate of so many others at the dissolution by Henry VIII. It was bought by a merchant of Southampton, who swept away everything except some masses of the long walls, which enclosed an area of 30 acres, and the few fragments of gables, arches, and doorways, which still remain. The place probably takes its name from a neighbouring quarry, whence, it is said, the stone was obtained, from the Abbot of Quarr, for the building of Winchester Cathedral.



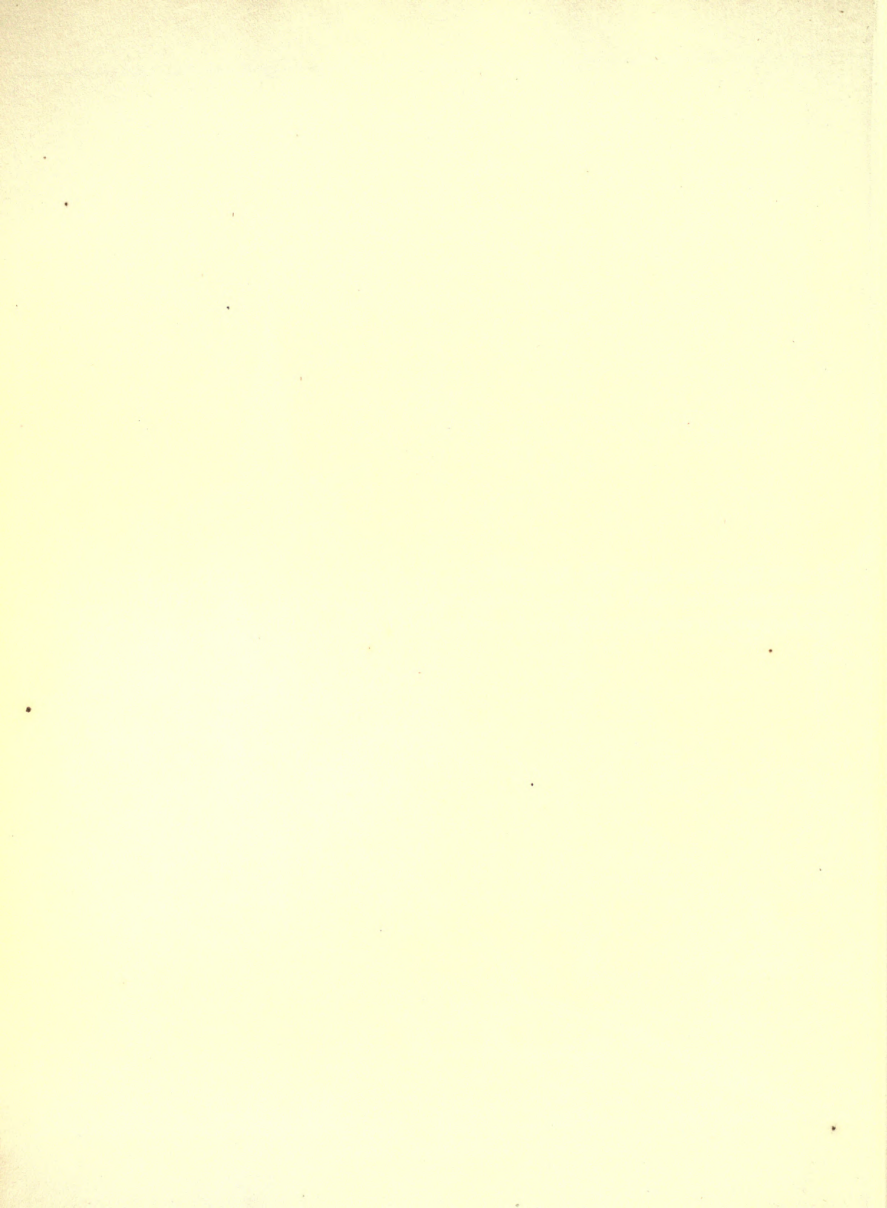






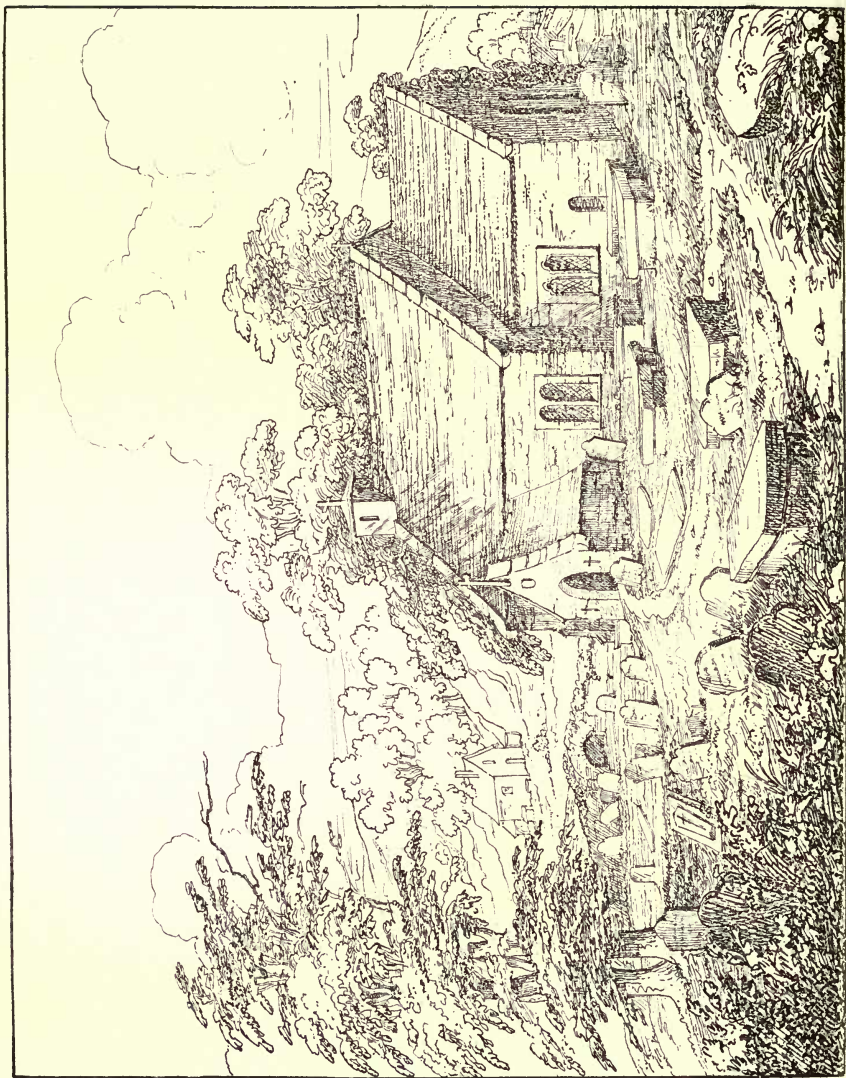
Braiding Church.

Brading Church and Town Hall, Isle of Wight. (*J. P. Swanwick, Esq.*) This is one of the oldest churches in the Isle of Wight—a considerable portion of it being Norman. The building in the foreground is the quaint old Town Hall of the little town of Brading.





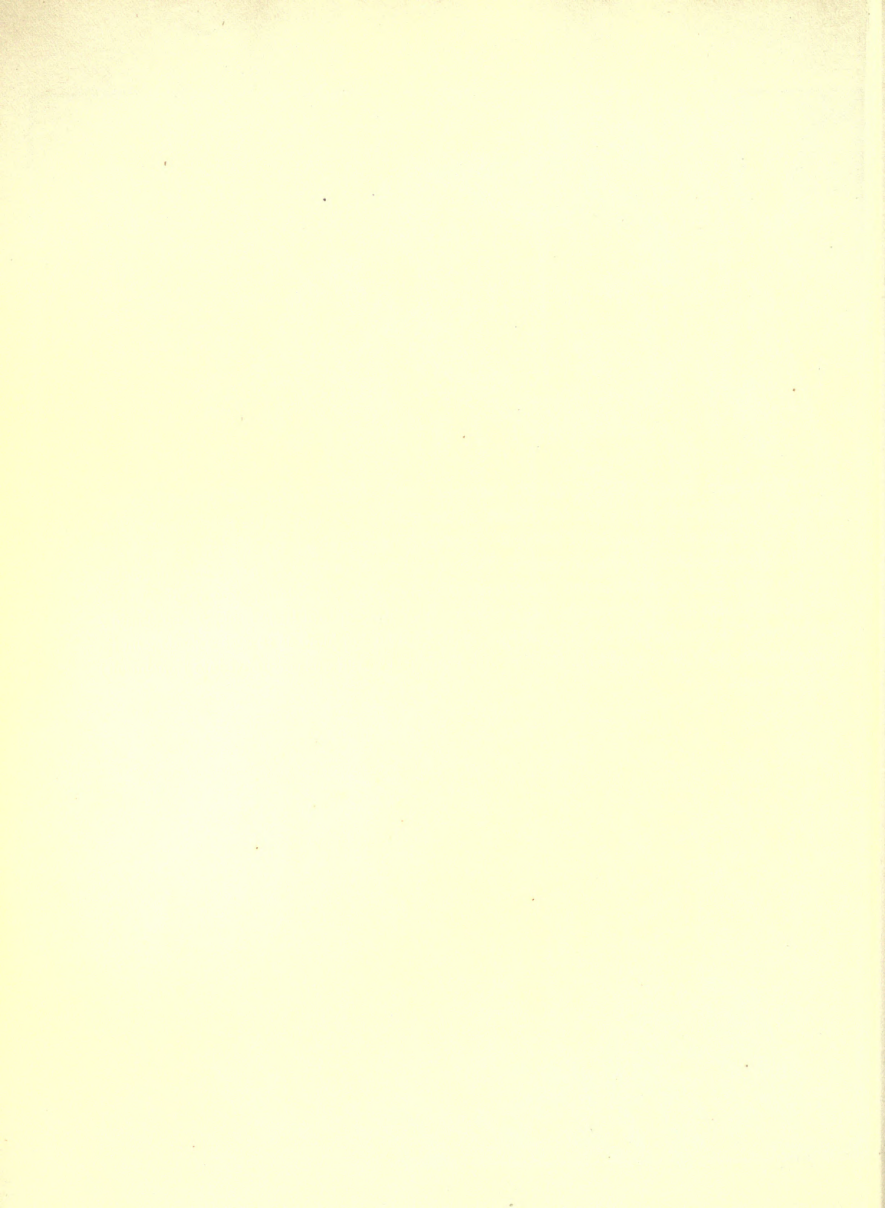




Old Bonchurch.

Old Bonchurch, Isle of Wight. (*J. P. Swanwick, Esq.*) This beautiful spot in that favoured region, the Undercliff of the Isle of Wight, is too well-known to require description. The church still stands as a memorial of the past—though it has long been superseded as the Parish Church by a more stately modern structure. It is almost needless to observe that the tombstone, with the cross fixed upon it, in the foreground, is that of Rev. W. Adams, who spent the last years of his useful life in this parish. And in allusion to his beautiful little book, “The Shadow of the Cross,” the sacred emblem made of iron, is so fixed on the tomb as to cast a shadow on it.

The church itself, dedicated to S. Boniface, (S. Boniface Church was corrupted into Bonchurch) is very ancient.





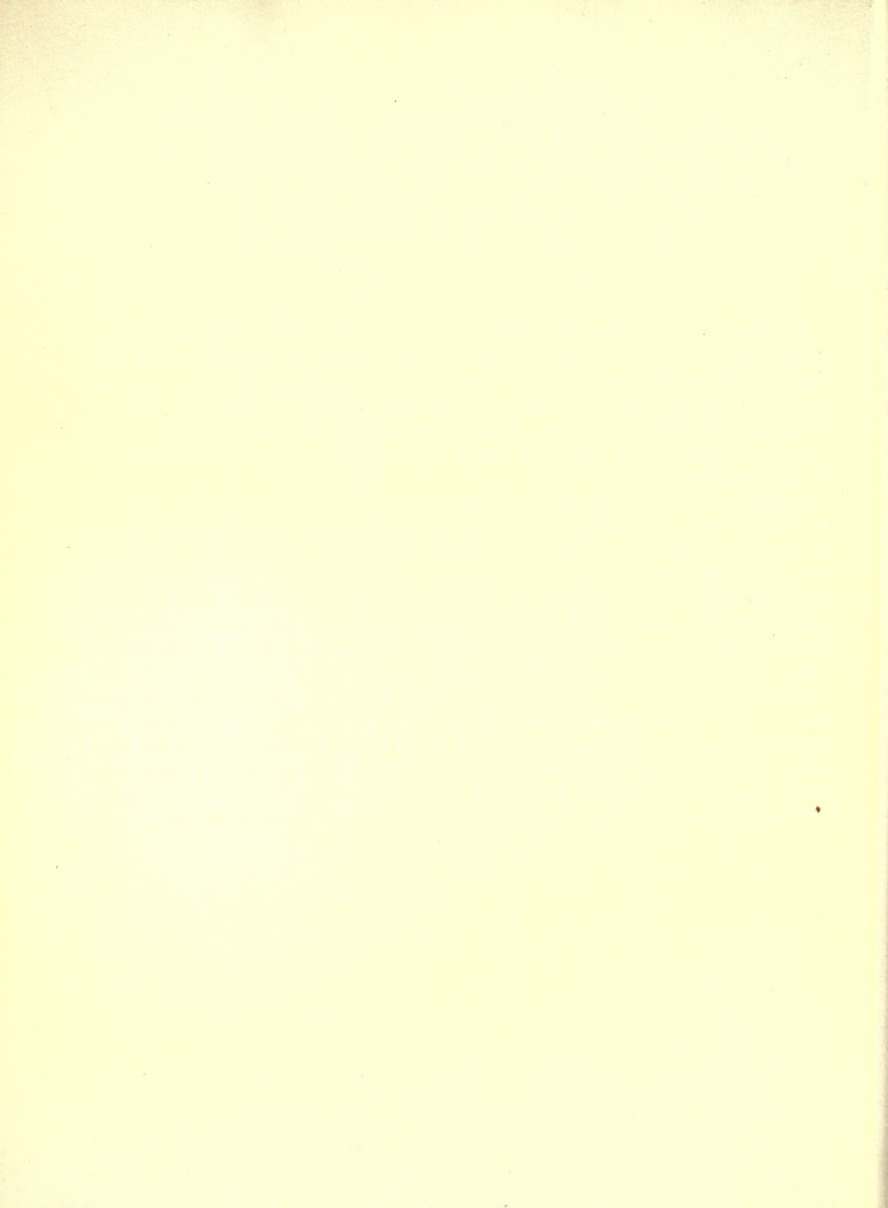




Brambletye House, East Grinstead. (*Mrs. Luscombe*). Little is known of the early history of this house, but it was built (near the site of an earlier house surrounded by a moat) by a member of the family of Compton, whose arms and initials, with the date 1640, are to be seen above the entrance gateway. It is said to have been taken by storm during the civil wars, and allowed to go to decay from that time. A drawing at Kidbrooke more than a century old shows it in a ruined state, but far more entire than it now is, as it has been treated as a quarry by the neighbours or proprietors.

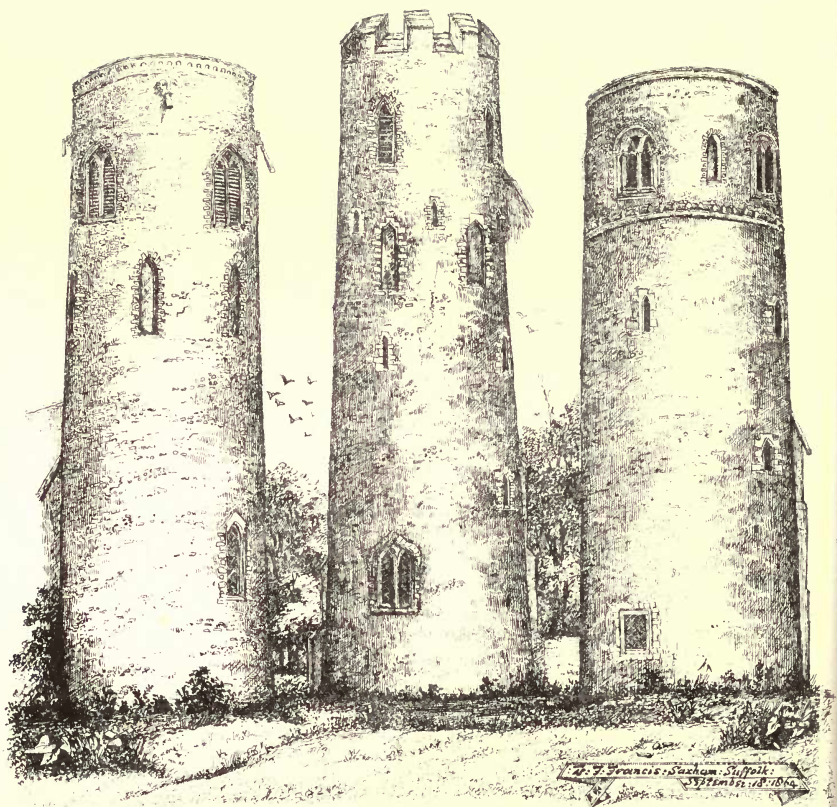
It appears to have been a quadrangular building, with square towers at the angles and in the centre of each side. The principal entrance is through the central tower on the north side, the lower story of which forms a porch; on each side of this the chief apartments appear to have been placed—they had oriel windows which have now fallen completely. The ground-floor is partly sunk below the level of the ground, but of good height, and was covered with a handsome groined vault, almost the whole of which has fallen. One part of this ground-floor is remarkable, a small chamber under the north-western tower. This is entered by an outside door, but has no communication with the interior—it has a fireplace, a window of good size, and several recesses in the wall, arched over and fitted with seats. As this is not near the entrance, nor even commands a view of it, it is not easy to guess for what use it was intended. The house was surrounded by a wall, with a handsome gateway flanked by two dwarf towers covered with stone roofs of an ogee outline, finishing in a pinnacle like that which still remains on the north-west tower. These were entire in 1750, but only a fragment now remains.

The scene of the romance by Horace Smith, called "Brambletye House," is laid here.









✠: Rushmere: ✠: Blundestone: ✠: Herringfleet:

**Round Towers in Suffolk.** (*Rev. W. F. Francis*). There has been much controversy about the round towers of Norfolk and Suffolk. They were supposed to be of Danish origin, but recent attentive examination shows them to be of much later date. Some have features of Norman origin, while others bear characteristic marks of the Early English style. The material is rubble and flint, which the country affords in abundance, and which is well adapted to the circular form. This variety of tower once introduced, imitation would naturally follow. Three good specimens are here given.

1. RUSHMERE (S. ANDREW), NEAR IPSWICH. This church consists of chancel, nave with south porch, and round tower. This tower has a good west doorway, with a three-light window above, and two lights in the upper story.

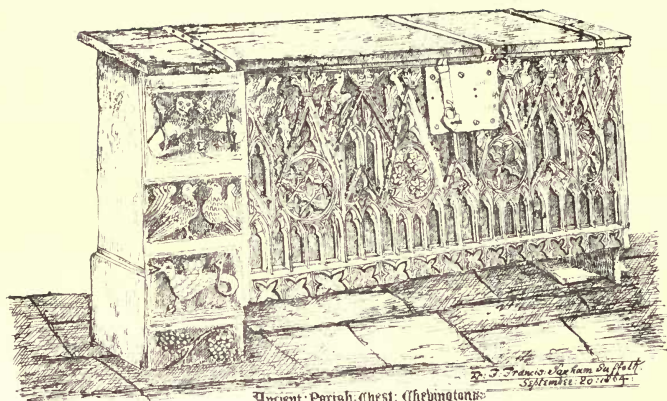
2. BLUNDESTON CHURCH, NEAR LOWESTOFT, is a singular edifice, with nave, chancel, and remarkably high-pitched roof, covered with thatch. The tower is round, and small in diameter, and rises very little above the ridge of the roof. It is of Norman character, and older than the rest of the Church. There is a good screen remaining.

3. HERRINGFLEET, NEAR LOWESTOFT, has nave and chancel, with round tower at the west end. In the upper story are wide windows of semicircular form with two lights. Each light has a triangular head of the character called Saxon, but undoubtedly of Norman work.









Ancient Parish Chest: (Chebington):  
Suffolk.

D. J. Dyball & Son, Suffolk  
September 20, 1864



The Old Hall Wenham: Suffolk.

D. J. Dyball & Son  
September 20, 1864

Ancient Parish Chest, Chevington, Suffolk. (*Rev. W. F. Francis*). This fine old chest is in the tower of the church of S. John Baptist, Chevington, about four miles south-west of Bury S. Edmund's. It is elaborately carved, and of the time of Edward II, or early in the reign of Edward III. A chest in Haddonby church, Lincolnshire, much resembles it, though not so fine and perfect a specimen of ancient work. The oak porch of this church is interesting, as well as the beautifully carved bench-ends. Many of them have figures of musicians playing on various instruments.

Little Wenham Hall, Suffolk. The ancient manor-houses of Norfolk and Suffolk are very striking and picturesque. They have mostly embattled towers, irregular gables, finials, clusters of ornamental chimnies, bay windows to the hall, and an outer and inner court. A deep moat usually stretches round, with a drawbridge and tower gate-house. The hall of Little Wenham is a good example. It is a square building of brick and flint—very early—the most ancient specimen of brick-work, as some suppose, in the kingdom. There is a chapel, and large hall, with a vaulted chamber in the upper story. The whole building has very good details.









✠ RIBBY CHURCH :  
SUFFOLK : ✠



Little Saxham Church :  
Suffolk : ✠

Bisby, S. Giles. (*Rev. W. F. Francis*). This church is interesting on account of the mixture of the circular and pointed styles in it. The tower is of flint, 46 feet high, and 11 feet 4 inches in diameter. Near the top, on the north and south sides, are two tiers of semicircular arched windows, probably perforations of a later date. Lower down are three narrow lights, the arches of which are formed of a single stone, and a large window of the 14th century. The greater portion of the nave and chancel were rebuilt at that period. The flowing tracery of the east window is very elegant. All the windows were once enriched with fine painted glass, of which there are relics in every light. The carved screen, which was highly painted and gilt, and the font and porch are of the time of Henry VI.

Saxham, S. Nicholas. This church, which is of Norman origin, consisted, originally, of a nave with round tower and apse. A chancel, with north aisle and south porch were added in the 14th century. The tower is of singular beauty. It is of undressed flint, 56 feet high. The corbels (leopards' heads) that once supported the Norman roof of the nave still remain, showing the original size of the building. The massive oaken benches with carved finials, some curious diapering on the pillars of the nave, the staircase leading to the rood-loft, and fragments of the chancel screen, are all objects of interest. The Norman arch of the tower is most singular in its proportions, being nearly 18 feet high in the clear, and only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide. There is a monument in the chancel to Sir Thos. Lucas, Solicitor General in the time of Henry VII. There are also monuments to the Crofts family.

Risby and Saxham are not far from Bury S. Edmund's.







E. Linscombe  
August 2. 1864.

Part of the Roman Encampment at  
Caister Castle. Norfolk.



Roman Remains, Caistor, Norfolk. (*Mrs. Luscombe*). This place, at an early period, was one of the principal stations of the Romans, in the country of the Iceni, and was probably *Venta Icenorum*. After the departure of the Romans it was deserted, and the ruined walls are said to have been employed in the building of Norwich; hence the saying,

“Caistor was a city when Norwich was none,  
And Norwich was built of Caistor stone.”

Although the walls are gone, sufficient vestiges remain to shew the shape of this once formidable military fortress, which occupied an area of nearly thirty-three acres. It had a gentle descent to the river, at that time a much larger stream, and navigable from Yarmouth. The interior, then surrounded by a strong wall, built upon the *vallum*, occupies more than twenty-one acres.

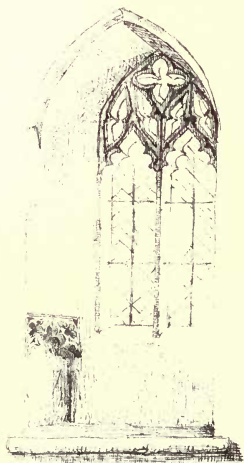






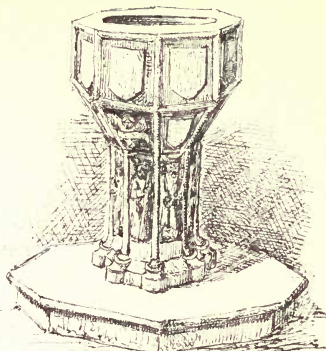


Church of S. Edmund  
Gaverham





FONT, AND CARVINGS ROUND IT IN TAVERHAM CHURCH.



Taverham Church, Norfolk. (*Miss Allen*). This is a fair specimen of the ordinary village churches in Norfolk. The round tower, so common in country parishes in Norfolk and Suffolk, was adopted to save the expense of quoins—the only building material of the country being flint, of which the greater part of these towers are composed. The octagonal top at Taverham seems to be a very late addition, but it is by no means an uncommon finish to these towers. The south aisle was rebuilt and enlarged about three years ago. The roofs of the nave and chancel are covered with a close thick reed-thatch, and this seems to have been the most common roof in Norfolk churches, except when lead was used. The chancel screen is of richly carved oak, apparently of 16th century work, and the old stalls also remain. On the south side of the chancel, within the altar rails, is a window, the sill of which forms the sedilia. This, as well as the piscina, is represented in the sketch.

Font in Taverham Church. This beautiful font is octagonal, on four sides of the base of the bowl are carved the emblems of the four evangelists, each bearing a scroll with the name inscribed upon it. The alternate sides are now simply blank shields, but they, as well as the eight shields on the bowl, seem to have, originally, had brasses (doubtless enamelled in colours) affixed to them, the traces of which were filled up during the recent alterations in the church. The whole of the font was then unhappily scraped and restored. Round the base are carved in sunk panels eight beautiful figures of saints, as represented in the sketch. There is first the patron saint, S. Edmund, with crown and sceptre, and holding in his left hand an arrow, the instrument of his martyrdom. On his left is S. Faith, virgin and martyr, holding a bunch of rods, with which she suffered scourging. Next is S. Giles, at his feet crouches the hind which fed him in the wilderness. Then S. Margaret, V. and M., at whose feet lies the dragon, vanquished by the cross. The remaining figures are, S. Anna, mother of the Blessed Virgin, represented as teaching S. Mary to read. S. James the Less, holding in his hand the Fuller's club. S. Agnes whose name is indicated by the lamb upon the book, whilst in her hand she holds the sword of martyrdom, and her long flowing hair illustrates the legend, that when stripped by the Roman Governor her hair miraculously grew and covered her completely. And lastly, S. Leonard, bearing a pastoral staff, in allusion to a monastery which he founded, and a chain, as patron of prisoners. The designs of these figures are for the most part very beautiful.









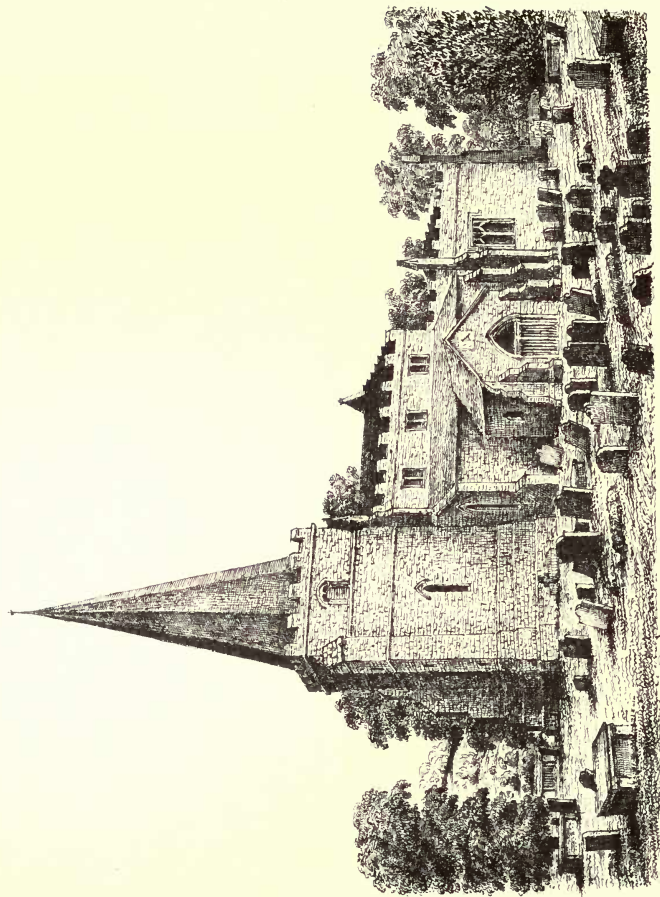
Old Southport.

Old Southport, Lancashire. (*J. P. Swanwick, Esq.*). This sketch represents a few of the remaining houses, or rather cabins, which not many years ago composed the town of Southport! They are inhabited chiefly by fishermen, and are, of course, rapidly giving way to the encroaching modern erections of this much frequented watering place, on the Lancashire coast. There is no attempt at arrangement in the houses or streets in this old quarter—the latter consisting entirely of sand.









Hackneys Church - Yorkshire - 1864

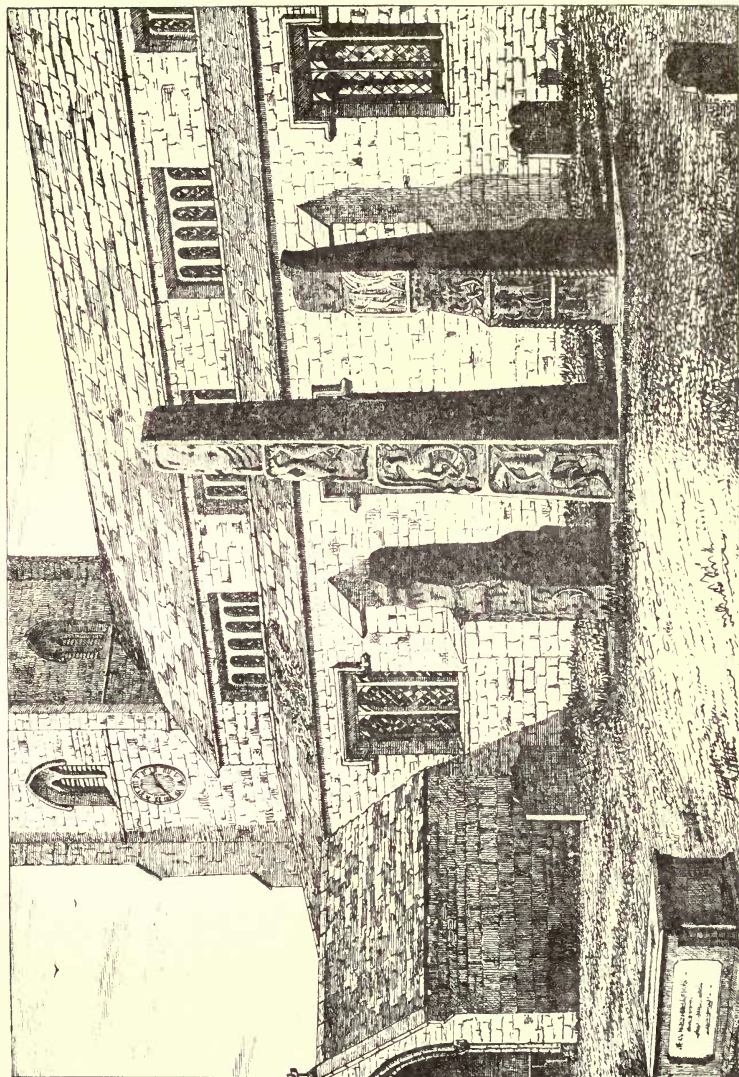
Hackness Church, Yorkshire. (*Captn. Whitty.*) The history of the church of Hackness goes back to the time of S. Hilda, who founded a cell here in the year 679, but no part of the present church is of so great antiquity. It is within a drive of the beautiful monastery of S. Hilda, at Whitby, and not far from the fashionable watering-place of Scarborough. It is dedicated to S. Peter, and consists of tower and spire, nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and south porch. Portions of these are as old as the 12th century.

A most interesting account of this church is given at great length in a little guide-book written by Messrs. Poole and Hugall, with more than ordinary archæological knowledge, and entitled "The Churches of Scarborough, Filey, and the neighbourhood." (*Masters*).









*Stone Wall in St. Mary Churchyard.*

*Crosses in Ilkley Churchyard.* (*R. Tyrer, Esq.*) Ilkley, the *Olicana* of the Romans, is beautifully situated in Wharfe-dale, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Several remains of its ancient possessors still exist. An altar, discovered in the Wharfe about 200 years ago, dedicated to the nymph of the stream, by a Roman officer of the first cohort, now stands in the gardens of P. Middleton, Esq. Two other altars are built into the inside of the wall of the church tower. Slight remains of the ancient fortifications are also visible near the church; and one particular mass of stone and mortar stands out in defiance of time and weather.

The crosses, or rather the remnants of them, have been placed, as will be seen in the sketch, upon a massive flagstone, at the south side of the church. They are ornamented in compartments with representations of beasts, birds, foliage, the Runic knot, and the head of some saint. Though in parts the figures are much obliterated, yet the work on one of the crosses is in wonderful preservation. Originally, no doubt, they were placed on bases, and were fixed in their present position at the rebuilding of the church in modern times. The fabric, which has been recently restored, dates from the 14th century; a fine south door, almost hidden from view by the porch, the north side, and the tower, which is supposed by Whitaker, and doubtless correctly, to have been built out of the ruins of the Roman fortress, are the chief remains. There are many brasses in the church, among others, some, of the date of the Commonwealth, of the Hebers of Holling Hall, Bishop Heber's ancestors.









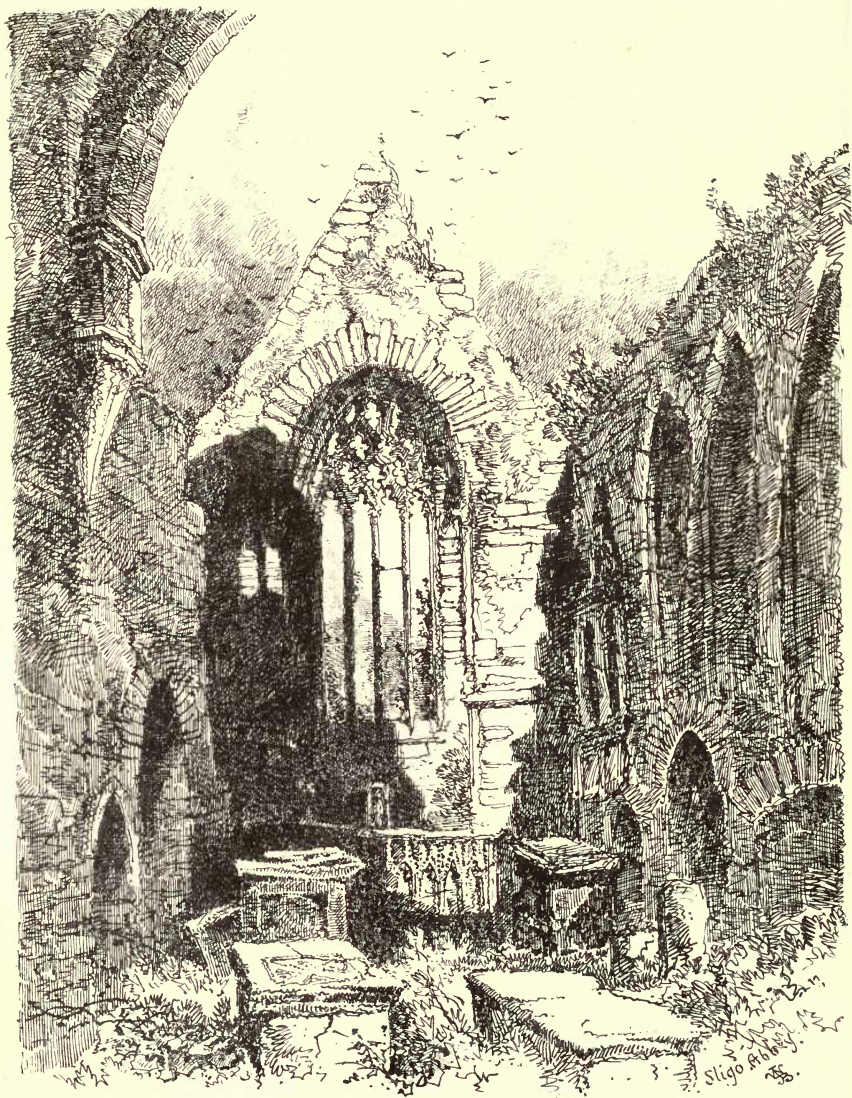
Ruins of Leigh Castle — Queen's County — 1864 —  
( South side )

Leigh Castle. Queen's County, Ireland. (*Capt. Whitty*). A different view of this castle, with full details of its history, was given in the last volume of this Society's sketches,—viz., that for 1863. The annexed sketch is from the other side, and may be considered interesting as showing the masses of ruins—they are the ruins of nearly one-half of the castle—lying about exactly as they were left by Cromwell's troops, when they dismantled and blew it up, in 1650. It is a good illustration of the manner in which many of the Irish strongholds were treated by the Parliamentary forces.









Sligo Abbey.

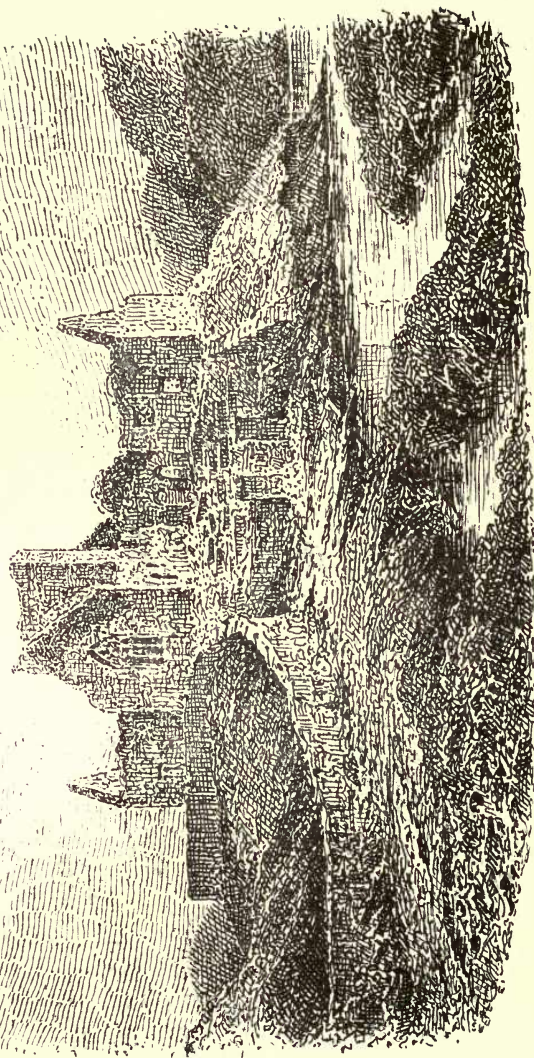


Sligo Abbey, Ireland. (*W. J. Boddy, Esq.*) Sligo Abbey was founded in the year 1236, by Maurice Fitzgerald, Lord Justice of Ireland, and second Baron of Offaly. From the interesting history of the Fitzgerald family, lately compiled by his descendant, the Marquis of Kildare, it appears that Richard Earl Marshall had been treacherously murdered in the presence of the Lord Justice and other Barons, upon which Maurice Fitzgerald, "fearing the resentment of the Earl's brother and successor, soon after repaired to London, and, in the presence of the king, Henry III, and his principal nobles, took a solemn oath that he was innocent of all participation in the death of the Earl, and as a further act of conciliation, he, in 1236, founded the Dominican abbey at Sligo, the fine ruins of which still exist, and of which the monks were to offer up prayers for the soul of the murdered Earl." It is said to have been twice destroyed by fire, once in 1414, after which it was rebuilt, and the present ruins attest its magnificence. The beautiful choir window, and an altar of carved stone, are still very perfect. There are also several fine tombs—one of the date of 1616, to one of the O'Connors, is in excellent preservation. It would seem that the founder of this abbey introduced into Ireland the order of the Dominicans, as well as the Franciscans, in the years 1215 and 1216.









Burishool

Ruins of Burrishoole Abbey, Ireland. (*Rev. J. L. Petit*). Not far from Newport, on the wild western coast of Connaught, are the ruins of Burrishoole Abbey, or rather Friary. The church has nave, central tower, chancel, and large south transept westward of the tower. The tower itself is of oblong form, and its supporting arches are low and narrow, so that the chancel is almost shut out from the nave. Probably this was the base of a square tower. The abbey buildings, of no very early date, are on the north side. The plan and arrangement are similar to those of the Franciscan convents in Ireland.





**Appendix:**  

---

**Foreign Sketches.**









Monza Cathedral.

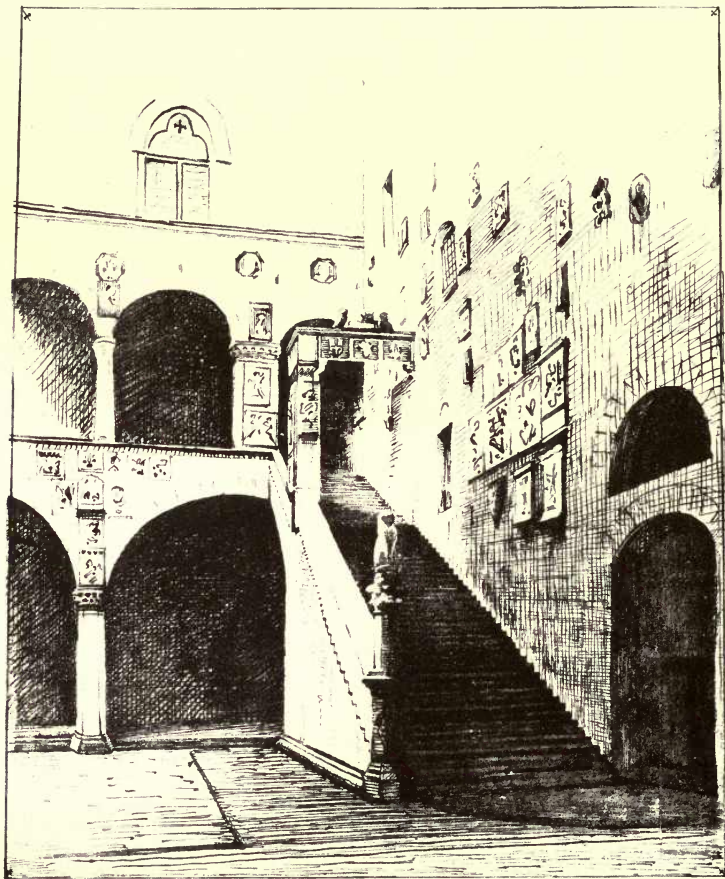
S.M. Goodman. Sept 1884

Cathedral, Monza, N. Italy. (*T. W. Goodman, Esq.*) Monza, well-known to all who have travelled by railway from Como to Milan, is celebrated for its cathedral, erected at the close of the 13th century, though portions are of much later date. Its sacristy is a perfect museum of treasures, although the celebrated Iron Crown is no longer there, having been carried off by the Austrians, when they were forced to abandon Lombardy, in 1859.









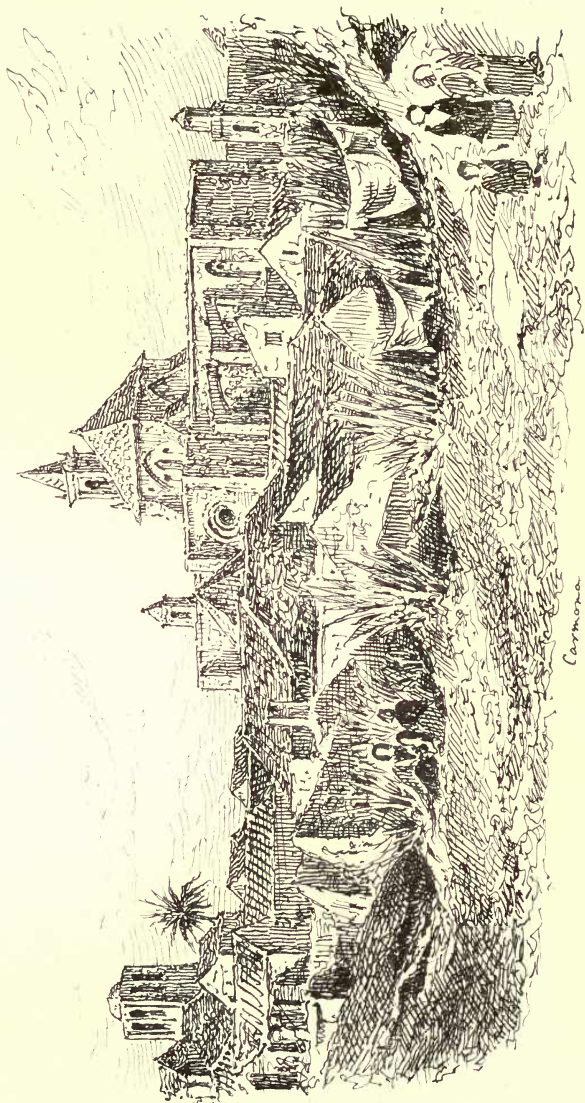
*Staircase of the Palazzo del Bargello, Florence.*

Staircase of the Palazzo del Bargello, Florence. (*Miss J. Sterling*). "The Palazzo del Podesta, more generally known as the Pal. del Bargello, was formerly the residence of the chief criminal magistrate of the republic. It dates from the middle of the 13th century, the present edifice, however, after 1322. The inner court is covered with the armorial shields of the Podestas, and has, on one side, an elegant flight of steps leading to the open loggia, covered with paintings." (*Vide Murray's Handbook of N. Italy*).









Carmora

Carmona, Spain. (*Rev. J. L. Petit*). Carmona is situated between Seville and Cordova. The church here represented is late Gothic, much resembling Seville Cathedral, and is of about the same date. There is a Moorish castle in Carmona, and several fine churches of revived classic style—probably not much later than the Gothic specimen given in this sketch, which was taken in 1859.



# List of Plates.

---

## FRONTISPIECE

### Diocese of Canterbury.

ALLINGTON CASTLE.

London.

HESTON CHURCH, MIDDLESEX.

Oxford.

CHEQUERS COURT, BUCKS.

QUARRINGTON CHAPEL, BUCKS.

Peterborough.

WOTHORPE MANOR HOUSE.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH CASTLE.

Lichfield.

OKEOVER CHURCH, STAFFORDSHIRE.

PREES CHURCH, SALOP.

Hereford.

EARDISLAND CHURCH.

EATON-UNDER-HAYWOOD CHURCH, SALOP.

STANFORD COURT, WORCESTERSHIRE.

Gloucester and Bristol.

CROSS IN THE FOREST OF DEAN.

Exeter.

PORCH OF S. MARY MAGDALENE'S CHURCH, LAUNCESTON.

Bath and Wells.

LULLINGTON CHURCH, SOMERSETSHIRE.

NORTH CURRY CHURCH, ditto.

WEDMORE CHURCH, ditto.



Winchester.

INTERIOR OF GARRISON CHAPEL, PORTSMOUTH.

EXTERIOR OF DITTO, and FONT.

QUARR ABBEY, ISLE OF WIGHT.

TOWN HALL, BRADING.

OLD CHURCHYARD, BONCHURCH.

Chichester.

BRAMBLETYE HO., EAST GRINSTEAD.

Notwich.

ROUND TOWERS IN SUFFOLK.

ANCIENT PARISH CHEST, CHEVINGTON, and WENHAM HALL.

RISBY and LITTLE SAXHAM CHURCHES.

ROMAN REMAINS, CAISTOR.

TAVERHAM CHURCH.

CARVINGS ON FONT IN TAVERHAM CHURCH.

Chester.

OLD SOUTHPORT.

York.

HACKNESS CHURCH.

Ripon.

CROSSES IN ILKLEY CHURCHYARD.

Ireland.

RUINS OF LEIGH CASTLE, QUEEN'S CO.

SLIGO ABBEY.

RUINS OF BURRISHOOL ABBEY.

Foreign Sketches.

MONZA CATHEDRAL, NORTH ITALY.

PALAZZO DEL BARGELLO, FLORENCE.

CARMONA, SPAIN.

---

---

PRINTED FOR THE ILAM ANASTATIC DRAWING SOCIETY,

BY M. HOON, ASHBOURN.

---

---









DA  
20  
16  
v.5

Ilam Anastatic Drawing  
Society  
[Publications]

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE  
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

---

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

---



